

THE ONTARIO PLAN In Corrections



REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

1967






DEPARTMENT
OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March
1967

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THE HONOURABLE W. EARLE ROWE, P.C. (C.)
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions for the year ending March 31st, 1967.

The Statement of Purpose, which is again included in this report, is the frame of reference for the establishment of our programmes and our staff's participation in their implementation. This Statement emphasizes the need to work towards the personal and social adjustment of those in our care, as well as the need to provide them with new and increased skills which are geared to present-day vocational requirements.

Our Department's reliance on and involvement in treatment-oriented correctional settings calls for a well-trained correctional staff. Rehabilitation is most effective when offenders are able to learn new values through identification with the staff members with whom they come in daily contact.

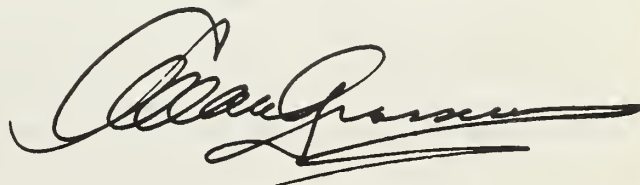
Our many dialogues with jurisdictions in other countries have shown our policies to be in line with, and often far ahead of, the most progressive correctional systems throughout the world.

The report of the fiscal year March 31, 1966 to March 31, 1967 is dealt with in detail on the ensuing pages by the Deputy Minister to whom I pay a most sincere tribute for his unfailing and extremely capable assistance, and for the spirit of unity which he has engendered among all members of staff. I also wish to express my gratitude to the staff for their loyalty to me and for their wholehearted support of departmental policies. The many new programmes and policies and the accelerated activities arising therefrom during the last few years have brought heavier work loads for practically all department personnel. They have responded, with drive and enthusiasm, to the challenges inherent in maintaining a progressive programme in corrections.

I should also like to express my personal thanks for the invaluable guidance and assistance provided by members of The Minister's Advisory Committee on the Treatment of the Offender, The Training Schools Advisory Board, The Trades and Industries Advisory Committee, and The Regional Detention Centres Planning Committee.

The advice given by the latter committee has been of inestimable value in laying the groundwork and placing on a sound basis the programme of replacing antiquated county jails with modern new regional detention centres. Thanks to the important contributions of the members of this committee, I am confident that we can now proceed with assurance of success in the proposed assumption by my Department of full responsibility for this programme.

Respectfully submitted,



Minister of Reform Institutions



STATEMENT

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes with complete generality. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the inmate population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of staff and the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles can be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research. Its operations should be guided by research findings and assessed regularly for efficiency in achieving the Department's purposes. Future activities will be influenced largely by facts rather than opinion, concerning the efficiency of these activities. The development of an operations research and assessment unit is necessary for this approach.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own. The practice sometimes followed in some jurisdictions whereby correctional officers are forbidden to converse with prisoners is quite contrary to progressive correctional practice and has no place whatever in any institution within this Department. The view that verbal association between staff and prisoners leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the inmate sub-culture found in all institutions to some degree. In all institutions there are conflicts between the aims and purposes of the inmate population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are bound to exist where a captive population exists; others result from different sets of attitudes. Despite the situational inherence of many of these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological

OF PURPOSE

barriers that exist between staff and inmates. The more these barriers can be reduced, the more influence staff will have in the inmate sub-culture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control and greater reformatory potential. Two methods of achieving this are (illustrative only):

- (1) Greater association of staff and inmates as previously mentioned and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore, staff who are associated with inmates at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and should include an abidance of law as a part of an acceptable way of life. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of anti-social and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

Prisoners should be provided with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and treatment and training facilities of all types should be increased. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for adult institutions containing a maximum of 200 inmates and for training schools with a maximum of 125 pupils. These are populations that should not be exceeded and some institutions should have maxima considerably less than these figures. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the inmate population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of the inmate sub-culture, are difficult if not impossible of achievement without proper facilities, proper staff and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates are directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff Training will be increased at all levels in order to develop staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential element in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any programme that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the programme. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a programme should be consulted wherever possible even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) was formed in November of 1959, including members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions.

The Minister refers subjects to the Council for their study and review and the Council in turn advises the Minister of the results and conclusions reached.

The members, individually or in groups, have visited all Departmental Institutions as well as all City and County Jails, and concern themselves with the application of modern correctional philosophy to the overall programme of rehabilitation.

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker was Director of Central After-Care for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past President of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG,
L.L.B.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past President of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.



JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada during five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is Past President of the Canadian Penal Association and of the Canadian Corrections Association, and is currently Vice-President of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN
KINNEAR, B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman county judge and the first K.C. to be appointed in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions, one to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems and the other the law of insanity as a defense to a charge made under the penal code, she has for many years been a County Court and Juvenile and Family Court Judge.

THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER



PROFESSOR H. R. STUART RYAN, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He was Assistant Director of two Seminars, one on Sentencing and one on the Persistent Offender; has led four Seminars at the Centre of Criminology on Theory of Punishment and Sentencing. He was President of the John Howard Society of Kingston and is presently serving as Vice-President of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



MONTÉ H. HARRIS, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense Lawyer, Mr. Harris graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School as President of his class. He previously obtained a degree in Physical and Health Education at the University of Toronto, and graduated from the Ontario College of Education. He was a volunteer instructor at St. Alban's Boys' Club for eight years. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; a member of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and recently elected an Alderman of the City of Toronto.



REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



VEN. ARCHDEACON
MYRDDYN C. DAVIES, B.A., D.D.

The Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville, for 43 years, Archdeacon Davies is Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. The Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the war years, he now participates in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is Chairman of the North Ontario County Children's Aid and was a member of the Royal Commission on Flouridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



GERALD E. NORI, L.L.B.

Mr. Nori has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960 to 1965. Past President of the Sault Rotary Club, he is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Law Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association.

Sir:



I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1967.

In the development of our rehabilitation system, we have been particularly pleased with the progress of our group counselling programmes. These are referred to in the pertinent sections of the report, but I think it is important to recognize the major contribution such programmes can make towards the achievement of one of our main purposes — the changing of attitudes of offenders.

As we develop and improve our channels of communication, we notice an increase in the co-operation between correctional officers, clinical personnel and administrative staff. Such co-operation is necessary to the success of any correctional system and the gains we have made in this area have made the over-all direction of this programme both pleasurable and rewarding.

The work of the Department is very dependent on the evaluation and classification of offenders so that they may be treated, according to their individual needs, in physical facilities suitable both for their rehabilitation and for the protection of society. Although the Department maintains a wide variety of institutions and programmes, there is a constant effort to improve these facilities. Plans which had been originated and were being developed in conjunction with the development of Regional Detention Centres, envisaged the extension of vocational training, clinical facilities and extended staff training.

With the announcement by the Provincial Government of its intention to take over the total cost of the administration of justice, the programmes at these institutions and those planned for Regional Detention Centres are being revised with a view to greater integration and co-ordination of services. The Regional Detention Centres will provide us with an increased range of facilities to meet more adequately the individual needs of all offenders during the various stages of their incarceration.

A ten-year programme is being developed which will provide a completely integrated system of detention facilities in a total correctional programme, eliminating those local county jails considered incapable of playing their part in the modern correctional process.



Trelawney House, Port Bolster



Third Toronto Jail – 1840

Courtesy – Toronto Public Library

Our present correctional system has evolved over many years and in this Centennial year it is perhaps appropriate to review this development.

Historical Development

In 1792, the Upper Canada Legislature enacted that each of the four districts then in existence should establish a jail and court house and that the same measure should be taken by new districts when they were formed. Full responsibility for the building and maintaining of the jails was given to the local level of administration, a decision which has endured until this year. From 1831, it was made mandatory for a jail and a court house to be completed before a new district could be proclaimed.

The jails were the earliest institutions created by the new province and as a result they were soon crowded with the poor and the insane as well as those who had broken the law. At that

time, magistrates were responsible for providing for the proper administration of the jails and the care of the inmates, and in view of numerous inadequacies, a Board of Gaol Commissioners was established to ensure the proper planning of future jails and to frame rules and regulations for the administration of all county jails in the province. However, when the work of the board itself was assessed it was found to be inadequate and for want of necessary staff gradually ceased to exist.

Kingston Penitentiary, Upper Canada's first large-scale prison, opened in 1835 and housed men, women and children. The convicts were forbidden to exchange words, looks and winks, or laugh, nod or gesticulate to one another; obedience and submission were demanded and it was required that they "labour diligently at all times" – instant infliction of corporal punishment was the constant and by no means idle threat for any violation of the rules.

At the time of Confederation, Upper Canada had thirty-seven jails and a reformatory for young offenders. Under the terms of The British North America Act, the penitentiary became an institution of the Dominion Government and as such received prisoners, sentenced to terms of two years or more, from other parts of Canada as well as Ontario. The new province made legislative provision in The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of 1868 for inspection of every jail, house of correction, reformatory, and prison at least twice a year.

For the first fourteen years the inspector was J. W. Langmuir, who provided outstanding leadership in those early times and had the satisfaction of directing the development of the Central Prison for Men, opened in 1874, and the Mercer institution which was opened in 1880. These institutions relieved the local jails of groups of prisoners with whom they were least able to deal effectively. From the time of Langmuir, the thirty-five county, two city and eight district jails did not change in number until last year when a new district jail at Monteith was opened.

Although the Department of Reform Institutions was not created until 1946, institutions to augment the jails were developed and administered by different departments starting with The Andrew Mercer Reformatory and Female Refuge in 1880; the history of St. John's Training School for Roman Catholic boys goes back to 1894. Guelph Reformatory was started in 1911 as an annex to the Central Jail, and the completed building was officially opened in 1915. In 1914, three officers from Guelph along with six inmates stepped off a train in the forested area of Burwash and, living in tents, carved the first industrial farm from the raw materials of the forest. Pine Ridge School in Bowmanville opened in 1925, transferring the boys from the then Victoria In-



dustrial School in Mimico. Mimico Reformatory was established as a separate institution in 1931 having been a branch of the Guelph Reformatory since 1913. Grand View School, now in Galt, originally started in Cobourg in 1933 as the first training school for girls. The first training centre was developed in Brampton in 1947; the first clinic in 1951 at Mimico; and the first forestry camp in 1956 at Hillsdale.

The full list of departmental institutions is presented in this report and shows in some measure the development of facilities over the last eighty-seven years. In addition to jails, we now have: 3 Reformatories for men and 1 for women; 5 Industrial Farms; 5 Training Centres for young men and 1 Guidance Centre for young women; 4 Clinics; 5 Forestry Camps and one under construction; and Durham Camp, accommodating offenders with short jail sentences. For juveniles, we have 13 Training Schools and Coldsprings Forestry Camp for teen-age boys.

The following pages emphasize that co-existent with the development of buildings there has been significant progress in the development of programmes. In essence, we have evolved a correctional system.

During the year much progress has been made with the support and assistance of social agencies and other groups and of individuals working both inside and outside our institutions. Buildings and programmes depend for their effectiveness on staff and the value of our work is most dependent on a dedicated staff to whom great credit is due for a year of achievement.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Minister.



Opening Dates of Departmental Institutions

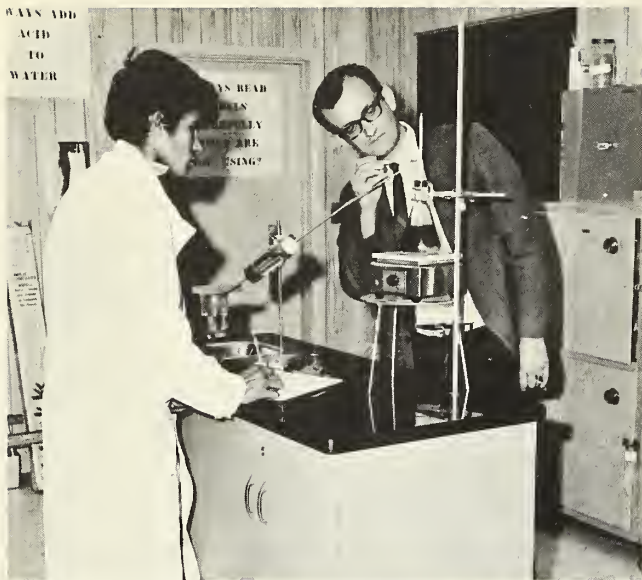
Mercer Reformatory	1880	Hillsdale Camp	1956
St. John's School	1894	McCreight's Camp	1957
Guelph Reformatory	1913	Millbrook Reformatory	1957
Burwash I.F.	1914	Hillcrest School	1958
Pine Ridge School	1925	Trelawney House	1959
Mimico Reformatory (part of Guelph O.R. from 1913)	1931	Ingleside	1959
Grand View School	1933	Camp Hendrie	1960
St. Joseph's School	1933	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt	1960
Monteith I.F.	1938	Durham Forestry & Work Camp	1962
Brookside School	1940	Glendale School	1962
St. Euphrasia's School	1941	Kawartha Lakes School	1962
Brampton O.T.C.	1947	Coldsprings Forestry Camp	1963
Burtch I.F.	1948	Camp Wendigo	1964
Rideau I.F.	1948	A.G.B. Memorial Clinic—Sexual Deviation, Mimico	1965
A.G.B. Memorial Clinic — Alcoholic, Mimico	1951	White Oaks School	1965
Burtch O.T.C.	1955	Sprucedale School	1965
Fort William I.F.	1955	Fort William O.T.C.	1965
Guelph Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic	1955	Monteith O.T.C.	1965
A.G.B. Memorial Clinic — Drug Addiction, Mimico	1956	Reception, Diagnostic & Treatment Centre, Galt	1966



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EDUCATION

Correctional education continues to be a significant factor in the rehabilitation of the offender, both adult and juvenile. An increased number of teachers along with improved and expanded programmes have made additional educational opportunities available to a wider group of offenders. Planning of future institutions includes further provision of staff and facilities for extended educational programming.

Courses taught in our schools are much like those in community schools, since the regular Department of Education courses are used. Programme consultants and Inspectors from the Department of Education visit the school regularly. Our teachers are fully qualified for teaching in the elementary and secondary schools of Ontario, and many have had extensive experience in community schools. The Department has appointed its own School Board and all teachers work on a contract basis with salary and benefits similar to community schools.

If a student was enrolled in a community school at the time he was sent to a departmental institution, his school record is taken into account in the assessment at the appropriate reception centre. Where results indicate that the student would best benefit from the course in which he was enrolled, he quickly resumes the same studies in order not to lose any time academically. In a few cases, however, the testing shows that an available alternative programme of courses is more suitable, so the student is transferred into that programme. Many students progress at a better rate in a Departmental school than they did in their community schools, partly as a result of careful testing and assessment, and sometimes because of their improved living conditions when in the institution.

Various courses, Arts and Science, Business and Commerce, Science, Technology and Trades, and the Diversified Occupations Programme, are offered, along with regular elementary and special education programmes.

Students in the training schools now participate in the wide variety of extra-curricular activities usually available in community schools. Driver education programmes have been initiated and teachers have been trained to give further courses. The co-educational public speaking contest continued this year. A creative arts competition, which had entries in many categories from the different schools, was initiated, and this was followed by a banquet for the prize winners. The award winning entries formed a travelling centennial display which was seen in several schools, and

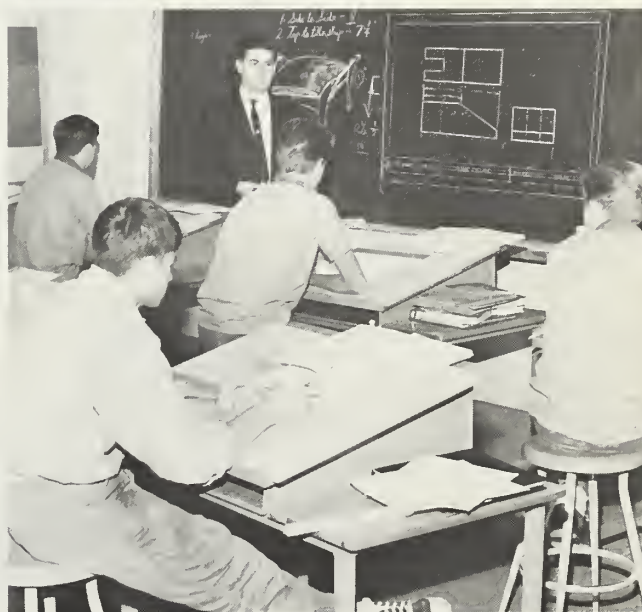
the winning murals were shown at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Research into a variety of new educational ideas continued. Programmed instruction was used more extensively, including a number of programmes written especially for the use of our students. A major achievement was the team teaching project held at the Training Centre in Brampton. A variety of topics geared to the enrichment of student experience in school was selected, and each student was required to participate in group and individual study. The participating students expressed enthusiasm for this method of learning.

Professional development programmes were carried out to assist the teachers in understanding the student and his needs, and a special orientation seminar was held for all new teachers. Teachers participated in local district teachers' conferences. Many teachers expanded their educational qualifications by attendance at summer school. Vice-principals were appointed in the larger schools. Professional libraries were expanded at both the institution and main office levels.

In the new Rideau Training Centre opened this year, educational opportunities are provided for youthful adult males in elementary and secondary academic work and in carpentry, welding and trowel trades. A new academic programme was started at the Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, and at the Burwash Industrial Farm. Additional teachers joined the staff at the Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, Hillcrest School, Sprucedale School and White Oaks Village School. A special educational programme was begun for juvenile girls at the Reception and Diagnostic Centre and at the Treatment Centre in Galt. Summer school programmes for remedial work were offered in most schools.

Under the supervision of A. Douglas Mackey, M.Sc., our Director of Education, the Department's education programme is using the most advanced methods of instruction available, geared to suit the needs of both the adults and children in our care.



TREATMENT SERVICES

A rehabilitation programme is concerned basically with the changing of attitudes and behaviour patterns. Clinical staff, who have been trained in the evaluation of human thought processes and in the intervention of these processes, play an integral part in this programme.

Whilst our detailed knowledge of the treatment of all behaviour problems is by no means complete, and we are unable to create effective change as often as we would wish, the treatment programme operated by the Department is constantly adding to this knowledge. We look forward to future strengthening of our clinical team, not only to assist in the treatment programme, but also to aid in the research needed on this subject, and to guide staff relationships towards the betterment of the rehabilitation programme.

However, treatment personnel are in short supply throughout the world. There are not enough psychiatrists, social workers and psychologists to staff adequately all correctional facilities, and despite the fact that these workers are being trained each year in ever-increasing numbers, the supply never catches up with the demand.

In the light of this general shortage of treatment personnel, studies have been made concerning staff effectiveness in a correctional programme. Research indicates that in such a setting, correctional staff, who are in constant communication with inmates, can, with clinical direction, adopt a therapeutic as well as a custodial role and can be very effective in an inmate counselling programme. Where this is backed up by a strong clinical staff who are available to play their own important part in the therapeutic programme, the total programme becomes most effective.

We have put this type of programme into effect in a number of institutions and in a variety of



W. ANTHONY NORTON, Ph.D.
Director of Psychology

Dr. Norton joined the Department in September of 1967. He received his Ph.D. in Psychology from University College, London, England. He was the first psychologist to be employed at Brixton Prison, and held positions with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Manitoba Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, the Psychiatric Department, University of Manitoba, and the Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia.

programmes. The specific methods of staff involvement are varied, not only from institution to institution but also from group to group within an institution. Correctional staff have been trained by the treatment personnel and thus are able to assume an active role in the inmate therapy programme, offering group and individual counselling at their own effective level; the treatment staff are thereby better able to devote their time to diagnosis, case assignment, supervision, consultation, and the co-ordination of the service team.

Our successful experiences with this programme over the last few years have encouraged its extension. It is of valuable support to the clinical evaluation and treatment programme, although it is not designed to supplant this.

Social Work

In our institutions, social workers provide a direct service to adult and juvenile offenders as well as offering instruction and guidance in the total therapeutic programme.

Criminal behaviour involves society as a whole as well as the criminal, and its effective control requires the interest and the involvement of schools, businesses, social agencies, private groups and individual citizens in a co-ordinated effort to reduce it and to implant socially acceptable attitudes. As research increases our knowledge of the origins of deviant behaviour, the concepts of social work are becoming more and more utilized in the field of corrections.

An important contribution is the transferring of social work values to the administrative aspect of corrections. During the last few years a number of professional social workers have been appointed to administrative posts within the Department. In this way, the training they have received is utilized not only in the direction of institutional programmes, but also in the leadership given to correctional staff within those institutions.

As an integrated staff member, the social worker can be the activator of the institution's resources for the inmate and can contribute to the implementation of two of the main goals of the



Department — to assist the offender to adjust to the legally imposed custodial restrictions, and to prepare him for a return to the community as a free man with a purposeful future.

An effective group programme was started by the Director of Social Work and the social worker at Guelph and now involves more than one hundred inmates. After twelve months of continuous group sessions in the reformatory, the correctional officers concerned are most enthusiastic about the programme and are gratified at its success. Very good results in terms of training and of the conduct of groups were achieved.

As group leaders, correctional officers have shown an excellent ability to penetrate deeply into the daily lives of the inmates and establish a good rapport; and the fact that they are also representatives of authority is in itself an unusual therapeutic measure. Group counselling has been well accepted by the inmates and has proved far more effective to the "unmotivated", the "wheels", and the "dependent", than previous individual approaches.

A side issue, which further shows the value of the groups, is that the percentage of inmates who have become engaged in educational activity after only a few weeks of group therapy has doubled.

From the inmate point of view, attendance is voluntary in the first instance but mandatory after

joining the group. Prospective members may be directed towards the programme by the classification committee, individual members of staff, or by personal application. It was to be expected that problem inmates would benefit from this programme, but bonus results have included not only the acceptance of the programme by inmate "wheels", but also the better integration into the total reformatory programme of the "dependent" type. Inmates who had previously been rejected by the inmate population at large, are now able to gain a better and more effective place in the institutional programme with full acceptance by other inmates.

Extensive group therapy causes an initial disruption in an institutional programme and it is recognized that it can be successfully developed only when there is the full unqualified support of the administration, such as is presently being received at Guelph Reformatory.

University ties are most important, and students who come to us for their field work practice in casework, administration and research provide a welcome stimulus. We have found it a pleasure to work with these students, who come to us from the Schools of Social Work at the University of Toronto and Carleton University. We also have found mutual benefit from working with Child Care Workers in training.





Psychological Services

Despite the continuing shortage of trained and experienced personnel in the mental health and behavioural science fields, the Department currently has 23 full-time and 8 part-time psychologists and psychometrists in institutions. The Director of Psychology co-ordinates and evaluates the gamut of services provided by psychologists and psychometrists in the different settings, and acts in an advisory capacity on matters relating to services and programmes. He is also concerned with the recruitment of psychological staff and in maintaining liaison with university departments and relevant professional organizations.

At present, psychological services are concentrated in three main areas: the male reformatory at Guelph, the girls' training school at Galt, and the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics at Mimico.

Guelph Reformatory has a neuropsychiatric clinic in which the psychologists assist in the psychiatric evaluation of patients, who are also referred from various other institutions. Traditional clinical tests are in use for this purpose, and currently the use of the Halstead-Reitan neuropsychological test battery, which is used diagnostically in the multi-disciplinary investigation of cerebral impairment, is being adopted. There also are psychological services to help in the process of classification of newcomers and in their allocation, in some instances, to other institutions and training centres.

The programme at Galt seeks to apply to a programme for selected wards some of the principles of what, in recent years, has become known as "behaviour therapy". The programme involves the moulding of appropriate behaviour by the systematic use of rewards and sanctions for the purpose of encouraging acceptable behaviour and personal maturity and responsibility. Individual and group counselling services are also offered at the school.

At the Clinics the psychological staff's main involvement lies in working with alcoholics, drug addicts, and selected sexual offenders, employing, for the most part, individual and group therapy techniques.

Those institutions without full-time psychological services are served part-time on a regional basis. In all settings, it is expected that psychologists should be able to supply skilled evaluations of inmates' intelligence, aptitude and personality characteristics for use in a co-ordinated and constructive approach by all Departmental staff to the multiple problems which a training school or adult inmate population presents. They assist in staff selection and training, as well as in staff counselling where this may assist colleagues in their duties and responsibilities. Affiliations with hospitals and universities assist in keeping methods and concepts up to date, and reciprocally, provide training opportunities for students who are interested in the practical and applied fields.

Psychiatric Services

Through the medium of the Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic, psychiatric treatment is available to an inmate from any adult male institution. Besides providing in-patient services, the clinic maintains out-patient treatment for inmates of the Guelph Reformatory. Inmates of other institutions may also receive psychiatric treatment from specialists in nearby communities.

At the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic complex, psychiatrists are an integral part of the treatment team, offering group, individual and aversion therapy.

A full-time consultant psychiatrist is closely involved at the Mimico and Millbrook Reformatories with the programme of inmate group counselling by correctional officers, advising and training group leaders in addition to carrying out psychiatric treatment as appropriate.

Psychiatric services for training school wards who are out on placement in the Toronto area are made available through a number of consultant psychiatrists. This ensures that youngsters who have suffered from psychiatric problems are able to continue receiving such treatment and support after graduation from the training school.

Members of the staff were saddened by the death, on December 28, 1967, of Valdemar Hartman. Appointed Director of Social Work for the Department in May 1966, Mr. Hartman was a most able administrator and a highly respected senior member of the staff who will be remembered for his valuable contributions to the Department's counselling and treatment programmes.



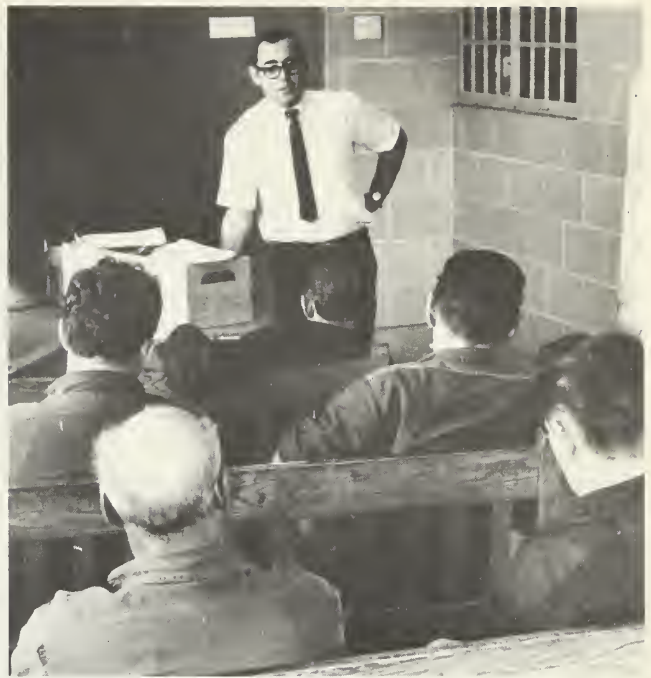
RESEARCH

Research leads to a fuller understanding of the developments within our Department and of the roles of the personnel involved in its operation. It leads to improvement of the basic qualities and to the implementation of modern correctional and rehabilitative services for both adults and juveniles.

Research Programme

To date our research programme has been generally focussed on testing various operational concepts of the Department, and making recommendations for the changing of emphasis in some aspects of our present programmes. We are implementing a programme of systems and operations research using computers as a promising level of research within the Department's present capabilities.

By agreement with the RCMP we are receiving information on indictable offences committed anywhere in Canada by men previously incarcerated in our institutions. Research on the subsequent



criminal careers of those who have been in our institutions will further increase our ability to evaluate the effectiveness of our programmes.

White Oaks Study

A follow-up study of children who have left the care of White Oaks Village at Hagersville to return to their homes or foster homes is presently being conducted. The expected completion date of this study is early in 1968.

Research Topics

Research personnel of the Department have completed a number of reports covering the following topics: Parental Deprivation, Plastic Surgery in Prisons, Education for Emotionally Disturbed Children, A Study of Small Group Treatment Techniques at White Oaks Village, Hagersville, and A Study of Chronic Unemployment and Criminality.

The Research Department also serves as a field placement for the School of Social Work, University of Toronto. This co-operation with universities is most important in encouraging suitable graduates to consider work in the area of corrections.

Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, Dip.Pol.Sc., L.L.M., Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S., resigned from his post as Director of Research to take up an appointment as Director of Ottawa University's new Criminology Department. In keeping with our policy of maintaining close liaison with universities, Dr. Grygier will now act on a consultative basis to the Department.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the philosophy and purpose of the Department, the Staff Training and Development programme is designed to develop attitudes, knowledge and skills in keeping with modern correctional values and practices.

These aims are achieved by the use of formal courses, seminars, workshops and conferences at the Staff Training School; on-going training programmes within institutions; and extension courses, summer schools, seminars and workshops offered by universities and other teaching institutions. A total of 724 staff members participated in these various types of training during the past year.

Increased emphasis was placed on providing training at levels above the basic staff training course for new employees. Conferences and seminars at senior staff levels were designed to provide a forum for discussion of common problems, to disseminate information concerning advances and trends in the field of corrections, and to offer the opportunity to hear the views of specialists in allied disciplines.

Training offered within the Department is normally conducted at the Staff Training School located on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. It provides facilities for Staff Training Courses for correctional officers and Training School supervisors, and for conferences, seminars, and workshops at all levels within the Department. Thirty-four students may be accommodated in single staff quarters. All correctional officers must successfully complete a five-week basic Staff Training Course during the first year of employment before being appointed to regular staff. This basic course is designed to provide knowledge about the organizational structure of our Department in the Government Service, to increase job knowledge and skills in corrections,

and includes sessions designed to modify attitudes of trainees.

New employees undergo orientation training at their respective institutions.

They then begin on-the-job training under the direct supervision of a senior staff member. Attendance at the basic Staff Training Course at the Staff Training School follows. In addition, on-going programmes are conducted by institutions to meet the specific needs of their employees and keep them informed of the latest techniques, developments and practices. Treatment staff meetings are held regularly in the institutions that offer direct clinical services. Participants discuss problems, follow-up programmes, and research projects.

Under the direction and guidance of clinical staff, training in group counselling has been initiated which will make use of the practical experience possessed by many correctional officers. This will permit the extension of counselling services by using correctional officers in areas formerly open only to professional staff. Results have indicated that it is possible in this way to reach inmates who formerly did not respond to other approaches. Group counselling training is now being offered in six institutions and it is planned to expand this training in the future.

Two senior staff members attended the 17th International Course in Criminology which was sponsored by the International Society of Criminology and held at the University of Montreal. The course was devoted to an examination and evaluation of problems of criminology in the fields of administration of justice, treatment of criminals, and prevention of delinquency. Prominent American and European experts were gathered to discuss the applications of criminological knowledge to penal legislation, function of the courts, penitentiaries, security measures, parole and probation, as well as diagnosis and treatment of criminals. Particular attention was given to the problem of juvenile delinquents and maladjusted youth. The report of our representatives indicates that Ontario still maintains its place in the forefront of corrections. The diversity of institutions and the opportunities available for wards and inmates in our institutions are not, so far as could be determined from those attending this conference, surpassed in other jurisdictions.

The Fourth Annual Conference on Addictions, held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics, Mimico, on April 27th and 28th, was expanded this year to include the field of sexual deviation. As at previous conferences, the purpose was to





offer current research views and clinical information to those interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems in these areas. A number of eminent specialists were invited to participate: Dr. Ruth Fox, Medical Director, National Council on Alcoholics, Inc.; Mr. Leon Brill, Project Director, Washington Heights Rehabilitation Centre, New York; Dr. Bruno M. Cormier, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; Dr. Gordon Bell, Executive Director, The Donwood Foundation. In addition, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers from this Department participated in the various sessions.

The practice of holding an annual conference of all rehabilitation staff members was continued. As in the past, special speakers, discussion groups and panel discussions were used to provide a free exchange of knowledge and open discussions of problems. Assisting in various sessions of the conference were: Miss Betty Graham, Director of Child Welfare, Department of Social and Family Services; Judge V. Lorne Stewart, Senior Judge, Juvenile and Family Court, Toronto; Inspector

Ralph Boot, Youth Bureau, Metropolitan Toronto Police; and Mr. Anthony Compare, Director of Public Relations, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Toronto.

The Department continues to offer training fellowships to assist graduate students studying in the field of the social sciences. A total of six fellowships was awarded in 1966. Those awarded fellowships undertake to serve with the Department for a period of time equal to the years of support. Many of our present professional staff began their association with the Department through a professional training fellowship.

The Department has continued to support the attendance of staff members at professional and non-professional association conventions, annual meetings, conferences, meetings and workshops. The Staff Training programme is continually under review to provide for the training of staff members to meet the requirements of the Department.

The summary of all training courses, seminars, conferences, etc., attended by staff members during the fiscal year 1966-67, is listed over:

Staff Attendance at Training and Development Courses

Staff Training Courses:		Correctional Education Association Convention ..	5
Correctional Officers	136	Probation Officers' Training Course	2
Training School Supervisors	22	Advanced Training Course for Staff Cooks	10
Certificate Course in Corrections, McMaster University and University of Toronto		Smith College Graduate Seminar for Social Workers	1
Total enrolment for 1966/67	107	Staff Study Conference with the Addictions Research Foundation	14
Extension Courses leading to B.A.	8	Joint Conference of Building Officials Conference of America (BOCA) and Canadian Building Officials Association (CBOA)	2
Summer Courses for Teachers at:		Canadian Manufacturers' Association Convention .	1
Ontario College of Education	2	Public Service Collective Bargaining Seminar	2
McMaster University	1	Conference on the Diagnosis and Management of Perceptual Problems in Children	1
Belleville	3	Conference on Manpower Needs in the Field of Social Welfare	2
Laurentian University	1	Ontario Dental Association Convention	5
Queen's University	1	Rehabilitation Services Conference	58
University of Western Ontario	2	National Conference of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants (SICA)	3
Ontario Education Association Meeting	11	Teaching Conference on Brain Impairment	1
Alcohol and Problems of Addiction (Summer Course A.R.F.)	8	Coaching Courses (Royal Canadian Legion)	1
American Congress of Corrections	3	Civil Service Orientation Programme	3
American Psychological Association	3	Refresher Training for Staff Therapists in the Field of Alcoholism	1
Annual Senior Officers' Conference	1	Workshop on Programmed Learning	2
Rutgers University Summer School for Alcohol Studies	2	Training Fellowship for Graduate Studies: Social Work	2
Canadian Psychological Association	6	Psychology	4
Certificate Course in Public Administration	4	Conference on Children with Learning Disabilities	2
Child Care Workers' Course (Extension U. of T.)	7	Classification Indoctrination Course	2
Programmes for Youth Course (Community Programmes Division)	1	Masters Degree in Education	1
Recreation Personnel Conference	2	Masters Degree in Theology	1
Leave of Absence for Educational Training (B.A. Programmes)	2	Leadership Seminar — Community Programs Division	1
Certificate Course in Criminology, University of Toronto	9	Nuffield Foundation Travelling Fellowship	1
Management Development Course (Department of Civil Service)	2	Senior Sewage Work, Operators' Course	1
Personnel-Industrial Relations Course	3	Academic Upgrading — Correspondence Courses ..	16
National Institute of Crime and Delinquency	3	Conference on the Church's Role in Correction and Criminology	1
Ontario Welfare Council Regional Meetings	10	Ontario Diploma of Horticulture Course	1
Personnel Officers' Refresher Course (Department of Civil Service)	2	Secretarial Science Course — Ryerson Polytechni- cal Institute	1
Position Administration Course (Department of Civil Service)	29	American Group Psychotherapy Association Convention	2
Position Analysts' Course — Supervisors (Department of Civil Service)	20	Refresher Course — Medical Officers	1
Supervisory Training Course (Department of Civil Service)	20	Clinical Pastoral Training (Wisconsin, U.S.A.) ...	1
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association Workshop	36	Federal Tear Gas Seminar	10
Senior Course for Sewage Works Operators	1	International Halfway House Association Annual Meeting	1
Annual Senior Officers' Conference (Department of Civil Service)	1	Senior Seminars — Staff Training School Recreational Personnel	21
Clinical Pastoral Training Course	12	Assistant Superintendents:	
Systems & Procedures Course (Department of Civil Service)	1	Adult Institutions	12
		Training Schools	14
		County and Municipal Jail Governors	34

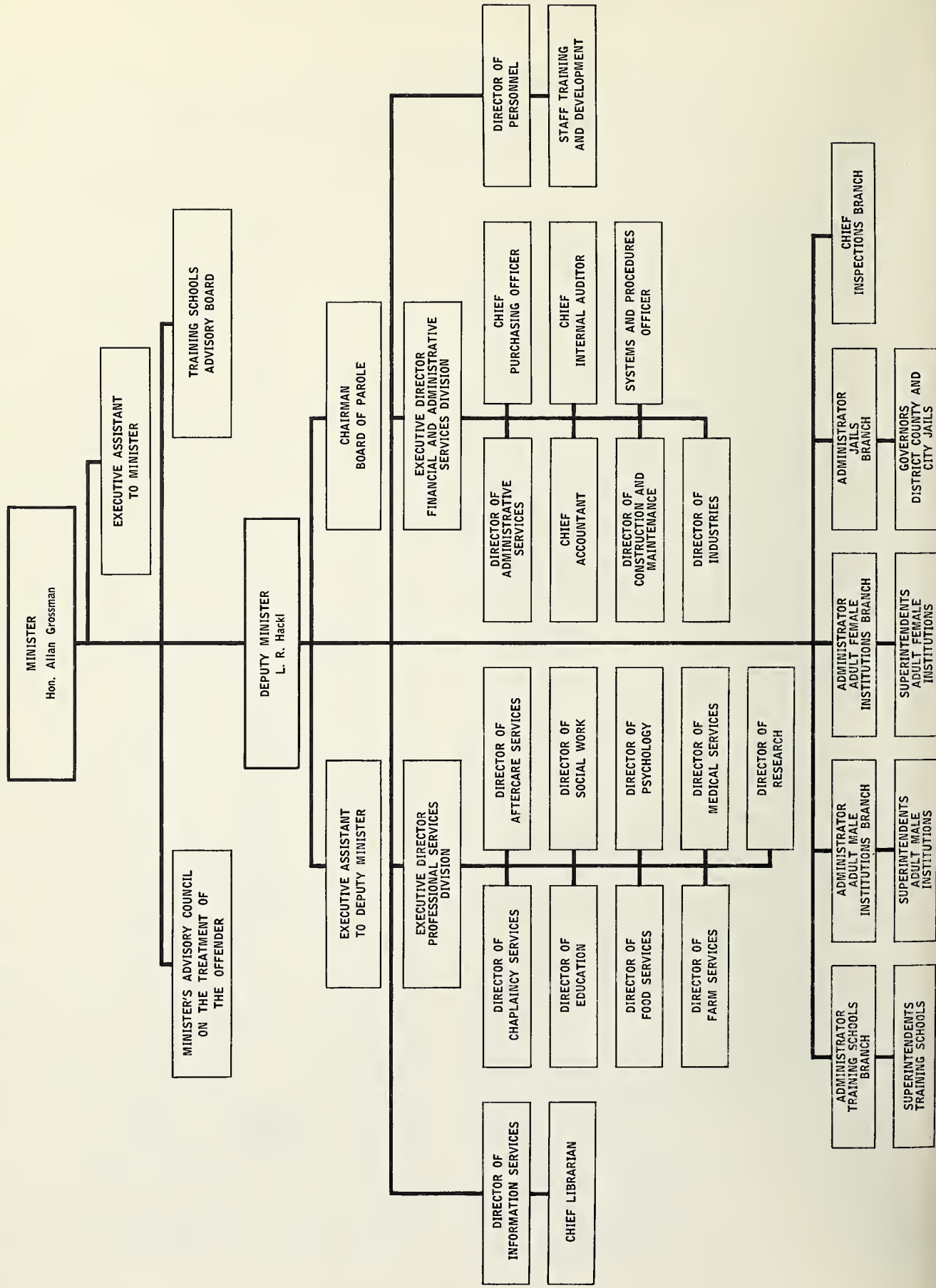
STAFF

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

31st MARCH, 1967

	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
Administrative	28	
Superintendents	25	
Assistant Superintendents	20	
Office Managers	16	
Clerks, Stenos., Supply Supervisors	221	5
Correctional Officers 7 (Male)	8	
Correctional Officers 6 (Male)	35	
Correctional Officers 5 (Male)	70	
Correctional Officers 4 (Male)	107	
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Male)	833	
Correctional Officers 6 (Female)	2	
Correctional Officers 5 (Female)	10	
Correctional Officers 4 (Female)	4	
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Female)	64	
Training School Supervisors 6	7	
Training School Supervisors 5	22	
Training School Supervisors 4	51	
Training School Supervisors 1 & 3	257	
Psychiatrists	1	21
Psychologists	21	6
Social Workers	10	2
Counsellors	1	
Teachers	117	18
Trade Instructors	35	
Physicians	3	25
Dentists	6	5
Nurses	39	
Cooks, Chefs, Assistants	138	
Farmers, Gardeners, Assistants	52	
Stationary Engineers, Firemen	85	
Tradesmen & Mechanics	99	
Industrial Plant Managers & Foremen	63	
Chaplains	16	27
Rehabilitation Officers 3	4	
Rehabilitation Officers 1 & 2	77	
Members of Board of Parole	5	2
Librarians	5	1
Bailiffs	7	
Inspectors	4	
Psychometrists		6
Group Therapists		2
TOTAL	2,568	120

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS — MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



STAFF DIRECTORY — ADMINISTRATION

434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

MINISTER	Hon. Allan Grossman	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER	Mrs. W. W. Markle	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER	L. R. Hackl	365-4341
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER	D. Penfold	365-4341
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES — Director	T. McCarron	365-4338
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS — Administrator	Miss A. Nicholson	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS — Administrator	H. C. Hutchison	365-4783
BOARD OF PAROLE — Chairman	F. Potts	365-4366
CHAPLAINCY — Director	Rev. M. S. Flint	365-4336
CHIEF BAILIFF	T. Hill	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	J. McDevitt	365-4357
COMPTROLLER	R. T. J. West	365-4341
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE — Director	G. Feher	365-2511
EDUCATION — Director	D. A. Mackey	365-4336
FARM SERVICES — Director	E. G. Wright	(Guelph) 822-0020
FINANCE — Chief Accountant	R. Eng	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES — Director	Mrs. I. Beal	365-4353
INDUSTRIES — Director	W. T. Vrooman	365-4351
INFORMATION — Director	A. S. Nuttall	365-4321
JAILS — Administrator	D. Dougall	365-4355
LIBRARY — Chief Librarian	T. J. B. Anderson	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES — Director	Dr. N. Goodwin	365-4368
PERSONNEL — Director	D. Fosbury	365-4347
PSYCHIATRY — Consultant	Dr. J. Cooper	365-4336
PSYCHOLOGY — Director	W. A. Norton	365-4336
PURCHASING — Chief Purchasing Officer	E. Hayhurst	365-4363
REHABILITATION (AFTERCARE) SERVICES — Director	D. Mason	365-4511
Assistant Director — Adults	J. D. Hill	365-4511
Assistant Director — Juveniles	W. Braden	365-6075
SOCIAL WORK — Director	V. Hartman	365-4336
STAFF TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT — Director	S. A. Nicol	365-4338
SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES — Officer	R. Wills	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS — Administrator	H. Garraway	365-4368



CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

The part played by chaplains in the over-all rehabilitation programme of the Department is effective because of their involvement in the total programme. For this reason, it was felt that the most appropriate report of the year's work on chaplaincy would be given by a number of individual contributions dealing with the many facets of the chaplains' work.

The Chaplain and his Training

The training required of a correctional chaplain is considerably more demanding than is usually understood. In addition to the academic degree needed to qualify for participation in the ministry of a parish, six months of intensive clinical work, together with six further months of actual field work, is considered necessary to fit him for ministry in the correctional field; a ministry of a character much different from the ordinarily accepted parish activity.

A cross-section of the inmates in a correctional institution will generally manifest a higher per capita rate of serious personal difficulties and disorders than is to be found in other groups in society; consequently, the demand experienced by a chaplain is generally more constant and inten-

sive. Although it is extremely important for the chaplain to learn the why and how of the reactions of others, it is perhaps even more important that he learn these things about himself. His special training is particularly designed to help him understand both the staff and inmate populations and at the same time continue his own spiritual growth.

The Chaplain and his Teaching

Consistent with his concern and involvement in the total life of the institution, the chaplain makes a significant contribution to the rehabilitation of those under his care; in other words he assists in preparing the inmate for return to the community. The chaplain's goal is the development of a law-abiding person, and by modifying the inmates' attitudes, he helps them to make a better personal and social adjustment. The chaplain's prime concern is not to develop religious scholars, but to bring about a complete change in the inmates' attitudes to life.

The Chaplain and Treatment

The chaplain, because of his training, is an integral part of the treatment team. Many of the

persons whom the chaplain sees are defeated, hopeless, alienated, and thwarted in their efforts to achieve a satisfying, meaningful life. It becomes therefore the chaplain's responsibility in co-operation with psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, rehabilitation officers, and correctional officers, to diagnose the extent of damage done to the man's personality and to offer some prognosis as to the possibility of the person responding to a meaningful, helpful relationship. The chaplain then enters fully into the life of the institution and uses his particular skills and insight to meet the problems of those in his care.

The Chaplain and the Church

The chaplain's spiritual ministry, which includes his approach in teaching and treatment and his day-to-day relationships, lies within the context of the church. The chaplain's duties at his assigned unit are varied and complex and include a responsibility to conduct divine worship for those under his care and to officiate at such sacraments as may be required: baptism, communion, confirmation, and occasionally, marriage. As a member of a larger team it is important for him to be concerned for the spiritual welfare of the inmates and to interpret his concern to the rest of the staff. He also acts as a liaison between the institution and religious representatives of the community. The chaplain may write letters following placements, arrange visits to churches, and facilitate visits, interviews and services with ministers in community churches.

The Chaplain and his Congregation

The chaplain ministers through various modes of pastoral care including the fellowships of groups and the disciplined and extended confessional of pastoral counselling, and fosters patterns of living that make a worthwhile contribution to society.

The Chaplain and the Community

The involvement of the chaplain in the community is an essential and important aspect of his ministry and occurs at many levels. He has an opportunity in social, religious, educational and service organizations to clarify and foster healthy attitudes. His presentation of the philosophy, purpose and methods of the Department creates understanding and goodwill towards the offender. By intensive community involvement he fosters understanding and increases community responsibility in the field of corrections.

Participation in the Ministerial Association and the chaplain's acceptance of responsibilities therein, help to make his institution a part of the community. He will have opportunities to share meaningfully with his fellow ministers some of his insights and skills in the area of his specialty.

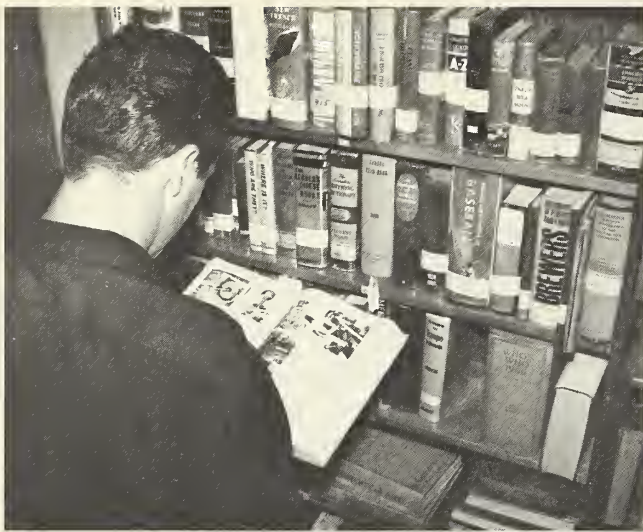
The solicitation of community involvement in institutional programming through religious, service, variety and musical groups brings the community and the institution closer together in the understanding and appreciation of mutual problems. This is especially beneficial in the juvenile schools, where participation in community affairs allows the student to make an easier transition upon release from training school.

The chaplain works very closely with rehabilitation staff in assisting where his help is indicated in release and placement programmes. He has a unique opportunity for counselling with parents or friends of the students or inmates when they visit, and wherever possible in their home community. By such community involvement the chaplain fulfils his responsibility towards the realization of the goals of corrections.

Again this year, opportunities in clinical pastoral training in the field of Corrections were offered to chaplains, university students in theology, other clergy and personnel from related professions. Two chaplains of the department are now established as chaplain supervisors for clinical pastoral education by the Canadian Council of Supervised Pastoral Education. Nine others have now, by their successful endeavours in the programme sponsored by the Department, been approved as chaplains in Correctional Institutions by the Canadian Council of Churches, and five others seeking such certificates will appear before the appropriate committee of that organization on December 12th, 1967.

The Director of Chaplaincy Services spent six months in the United Kingdom, where he studied the "Influence of the Church Upon the Penal System in England", as holder of the Nuffield Travelling Fellowship for Public Administrators of the Provincial Civil Service of Canada. During his absence, the Reverend R. N. Giuliano, Protestant Chaplain, Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, was appointed Acting Director of Chaplaincy Services and is to be thanked for the assiduous way in which he carried out his duties.





LIBRARY SERVICES

Adult Institutions

Library services are a popular element of the programme at institutions. Their value does not lie in one factor alone: it is obvious that libraries have much to contribute to the over-all rehabilitation programme. For some inmates and students a library is little more than a pleasant form of recreation, but this has value in that a good recreational programme reduces and relieves many of the stresses and strains of institutional life. For others the library is the key to a better education or to a changed outlook on life. Recognizing the importance of books, the Department provides libraries in all institutions and these libraries are under the supervision of qualified librarians.

A new Training Centre was opened at Monteith in September 1966, and among other facilities a library of approximately 1,000 volumes was provided for the students and was operating when the centre opened.

At the Training Centre at Fort William a novel experiment was carried out. In co-operation with the Northwestern Regional Library Co-operative, five units of books were rented for the Fort William Training Centre library. Each of these units consists of 100 volumes which can be exchanged three times during a year at a nominal cost. The superintendent, after six months of operation, reported that he found "the selection quite appropriate for our requirements, in good order and well varied and I would say satisfactory in every respect."

The system of centralized cataloguing and processing, which came into effect in the early summer of 1966, has been of value. Delays in providing books have been somewhat reduced and librarians, relieved of some of their routine work loads, have been able to use their time in a more constructive manner.

At the Ontario Reformatory Guelph a spot check made on the number of books on loan showed that:

On July 8, 1967, 1,123 volumes were out on loan. The population at Ontario Reformatory Guelph on July 8, 1967 was 719. 80 per cent of the population at Guelph were found to have books on loan from the institution library.

At the Industrial Farm, Burwash 3,703 books were borrowed during September 1967. The population at Burwash Industrial Farm on October 1, 1967 was 546.



School Libraries

In a training school the library serves a dual purpose. It provides a library service similar to that supplied by the school library system in a normal community. However, it has also to provide the books and other materials found in the local public library.

Over the past year plans were made to move the library at Grand View School into a portable classroom which became vacant on the completion of the new academic wing at this school. The library was transferred to its new, attractively decorated quarters in the early fall of 1967. The library is in close proximity to the academic wing and teachers and students make use of it during their studies. In all our schools this inter-relation between the academic services and library services is being encouraged and in many cases academic classes are held in the library.

Training in library usage is provided for all students to enable them to make better use of the library facilities provided in our schools. It is hoped that this increased knowledge will encourage the youngsters, on their return to the community, to make good use of local library services.

In March 1967, the book stock at the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, was as follows:

Fiction	1,139	volumes
Non-Fiction	1,368	volumes
Reference Books	97	volumes
French or Foreign Language	85	volumes
Staff Library	50	volumes

TOTAL 2,739

The population at Ontario Training Centre Brampton on March 31, 1967, was 133.

On January 23rd, 1967, a random check of books on the shelves at the Mercer Reformatory showed:

Battle Cry, by Uris, borrowed	17 times in 1966
	2 times in 1967
Farewell to Arms, by Hemingway, borrowed	14 times in 1966
The Kennedy Years, by the Editor of the New York Times, borrowed	16 times in 1966
All This and Heaven Too, by Field, borrowed	11 times in 1966

Staff Libraries

Additional shelving was provided for the staff library at Main Office, to allow for the housing of all periodicals in one location. A new filing system for pamphlets, reports and other similar material was introduced and has proven most successful.

Staff at all levels are making increased use of our staff library facilities. As well as maintaining a comprehensive collection at Main Office, the Department provides smaller staff libraries at institutions. In addition collections of books on particular subjects from Main Office library have been deposited at some institutions and this service has proven valuable, especially in the area of staff training and development.

All correctional officers and supervisors receiving instruction at the Staff Training School at Guelph attend a lecture given by the Chief Librarian. This lecture describes library services in the Department in general but considerable emphasis is given to the availability of staff library material and all are encouraged to make use of it.

Space remains a problem at Main Office but it is planned that the library will be moved to much larger quarters in the very near future.



RECREATION

Recreation has a number of goals within the general programme of an institution. In terms of immediate needs, it provides the physical exercise and mental relaxation necessary for the maintenance of a healthy body and mind.

Recreation contributes opportunities for developing self-confidence through the achievement of nationally recognized awards such as St. John Ambulance First Aid awards, Red Cross swimming and life-saving certificates, and Toastmaster and Dale Carnegie Public Speaking diplomas, as well as trophies and awards offered for inter-institutional activities.

Bridge clubs, camera clubs, Scouting and similar activities offer opportunities for contact with groups from the community. This creates both a reason for learning and for practicing acceptable social behaviour.

A well-balanced recreation programme can do all of these things and, in general, teach the skills which will be needed by the individual to participate in leisure time activity upon return to the community.

Over the past three years, an in-service training course has been developed for recreation staff. About twenty-four people have enrolled in this course each year. Instructors are drawn from recreation specialists within the Department and from the faculty of Ontario universities. The course is patterned on the Certificate Course in Municipal Recreation formerly offered by the University of Western Ontario. Much advice and assistance in the preparation of this course has been obtained from municipal recreation directors and the Community Programmes Division of the Department of Education.



In addition to this formal course, an annual conference of institutional recreation staff has been established to allow an exchange of ideas and to give recreation staff an opportunity to present recommendations for improvements in our recreation programmes.

In our juvenile institutions, more inter-school programmes are being developed and participation in local area inter-school activities is being encouraged.

One of the problems facing our society today is the effective use of our increasing leisure time. The constructive use of this time requires the acquisition of leisure skills. The Department of Reform Institutions recognizes this need and is in the process of training recreation staff and developing programmes to meet the challenge.

In accord with our Statement of Purpose, we regard recreation within our institutions as a vital part of the process of preparing offenders to return to their communities as useful citizens. We do not consider it sufficient that recreation programmes should fill leisure time within our institutions, but regard the time spent as an opportunity for teaching skills which will benefit the individual throughout his life.

FARMS

Farm programmes as a type of vocational education in corrections offer a twofold benefit. Not only does the work save a substantial amount of taxpayers' money in providing food for government institutions, but it also appeals to inmates through the sound principle of learning whilst on the job. An additional benefit to inmates detailed to farm work is the greater freedom of working outdoors and the benefits this brings in building trust between inmates and correctional officers.

Farm production in the Department during the year maintained very closely the pattern of the previous year both in quantity and value of products. The quantity of products was slightly down but this was more than compensated for by increased prices, giving a slightly higher total income.

The production of milk showed a slight increase over the previous year and the individual production of the cows showed an improvement consistent with the reputation of our herds for high production.

A Guelph cow completed a "Canadian Championship" record in her class and the famous "Jenny" again made the record book when her lifetime production, combined with that of her eldest daughter, achieved top place in Canada for Dam-Daughter pairs.

Further advances were made toward greater co-operation with University of Guelph personnel under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Food, particularly in connection with the use of Department livestock in testing, development, and certain research projects in which large numbers of animals are essential for meaningful results.

The co-operative Breed Development Programme begun at Burwash in 1957, and now



expanded to include the Industrial Farms at Burtch and Fort William, is beginning to show positive and encouraging results. Some 72 male calves from the Burwash farm showed a weight increase averaging slightly over 4 pounds per day while on test at O.A.C. It is hoped that we will shortly reach the stage where a limited distribution of these Burwash cattle to Ontario beef producers may take place.

The dairy herds, totalling over 300 cows, are being utilized in a project whereby it is hoped to increase the heritability for high production in Holstein cattle. This programme, begun in January 1966, is a long-range effort, but is off to a good start and we are encouraged by the co-operation given by the herdsmen and farm staff.

In addition, research projects on milk quality, growth factors in pigs, calf disease resistance, and bovine leucosis are being carried out by University of Guelph personnel using Department livestock.



FOOD SERVICES

Within a successful correctional programme, food must be:

1. nutritionally adequate and properly balanced to ensure good health;
2. of sufficient variety to avoid tedium;
3. served in an attractive manner.

Of these three factors, the first is of prime importance, but the other two factors have an importance of their own in building and maintaining good morale and positive attitudes. Serving good meals is essential in a good treatment and rehabilitation programme.

Menus in all institutions are planned by the Administrator of Food Services to meet the requirements of the Canadian Council on Nutrition and are based on Canada's Food Guide.

During the 1966-67 fiscal year, 5,212,000 meals were prepared and served in departmental institutions by 143 staff cooks and food service helpers, assisted by inmates and students. Prepared and served also were 87,600 special diet meals, as ordered by medical doctors for treatment of conditions such as ulcers and diabetes.

Advanced training courses in cookery for staff cooks were given at the staff training facilities in Simcoe over a period of ten months. Staff cooks from all the institutions were sent to these courses to enable them to upgrade their qualifications, to learn new methods of practicing their trade more efficiently, and to enable them to improve their job instruction training of inmates.



Formal classes for inmates and students in quantity cooking are offered at the institutions and on-the-job instruction puts theory into operation, an effective method of training in this field. A good instructor makes a valuable contribution to the rehabilitation of an inmate by teaching him to do a job efficiently and by imparting to him the ability to appreciate the satisfaction of achievement. Even more important is the confidence gained with new skills learned, which may open up better job opportunities upon return to the community.





CONSTRUCTION

With the increasing scope of both the construction and industrial production programmes, the need to form two separate branches to deal with these matters became apparent.

In February 1967, Mr. George Feher, P.Eng., M.R.A.I.C., a professional engineer and architect, was appointed Director of Construction, bringing to the Department many years of consulting experience, including previous work with the Department of Public Works.

Construction Projects

Some of the buildings for the Ontario Training Centre at Rideau have been completed and others are in the process of completion. In many cases, inmates have constructed buildings for the Department under the supervision and guidance of their respective instructors. Under construction is a recreation building and a further staff residence at Monteith Training Centre; a dormitory at the Ontario Training Centre in Brampton; the new Oliver Forestry Camp near Durham; and a new shop building at Burwash Industrial Farm. Construction by contract of the new Vanier Institution for Women is underway at the site near Brampton.



GEORGE G. FEHER, P.ENG.
Director of Construction

Mr. Feher was born in Budapest, Hungary, where he completed studies in 1954 at the Technical University of Budapest, Department of Architectural Engineering. He came to Canada in 1957 and engaged in consulting work in the architectural field until February, 1967 when he joined the Department's staff. He is a Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and of the Professional Engineers Association of Ontario.

Under design are additions to Hillcrest School; a Reception and Assessment Centre for Juveniles; a new District Jail for Fort Frances. Improvements are planned for District Jails in Sudbury, Port Arthur, Haileybury, Parry Sound, North Bay and Kenora.

Projects completed in the past fiscal year include a shop building and staff residence at Fort William Training Centre; a staff residence duplex at the Industrial Farm at Monteith; the laundry building and a new administration building at Burch Industrial Farm in Brantford.

Planning of the new Regional Detention Centres is now well under way, as well as the finalization of plans for the new Training School to be constructed near Sudbury.

Trades and Industries Advisory Committee

This committee, which was established in June of 1966, conducts assessment studies within the Department's trade training and industrial production facilities to ensure that each inmate is receiving training suitable for employment purposes, or for continuation of training, upon his release.

The members of the committee outline the courses and equipment required, they also advise our Department on current employment policies and economic demands throughout the province. We are thus better able to assist in finding employment suited to the training an inmate has received whilst in our institutions.

The committee is composed of representatives from industry, business, agriculture and labour and from various departments of the federal and provincial Governments.



Chairman:
FORD C. BRAND
Commissioner
Toronto Transit Commission



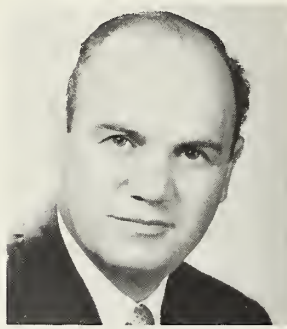
J. A. WARREN
Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist
Department of Manpower and
Immigration



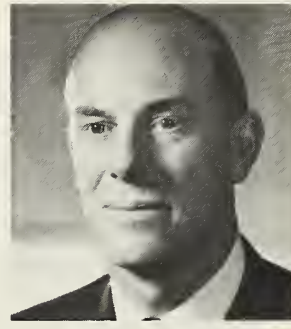
MISS JO ANN POGLITSH
Research Officer
Women's Bureau
Department of Labour



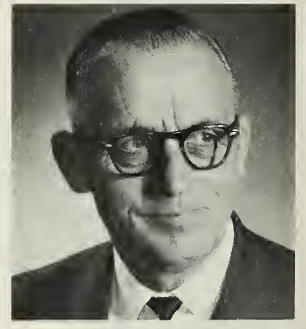
S. A. NORTON
Administration, Technical Centres
Applied Arts and Technology Branch
Department of Education



JOHN DAVID FIENBERG
Chairman of the Board
Consolidated Building
Corporation



WALTER F. DAVY
Director
Industrial Training Branch
Department of Labour



ALEX MCKINNEY
Director
Ontario Plowmen's Association



OAKAH L. JONES
President and General Manager
Consumers Gas Company



RALPH E. SEWELL
President
Coca Cola Ltd.



DR. H. C. HUTCHISON
Administrator
Adult Male Institutions
Department of Reform Institutions



HENRY WEISBACH
Executive Secretary
Ontario Federation of Labour

INDUSTRIES

In the industrial training and production programmes of the Department it is essential constantly to review production methods, develop new products and discard obsolete ones, just as it is in commercial industry.

In keeping with this progressive approach, Mr. W. T. Vrooman, P.Eng., a professional engineer, was appointed Director of Industries in April 1967. He will devote his time to the improvement and expansion of operations and will keep informed on progress being made in similar institutions outside our jurisdiction. Mr. Vrooman had served many years in varied industries as an industrial engineer before joining the Department and brings with him a wide scope of knowledge and experience.

A realistic and up to date programme, supervised by trained personnel, gives an inmate useful industrial training, develops good work habits, and induces the self-discipline essential for successful rehabilitation. There are twenty-five separate industrial shops in operation in seven Departmental institutions.

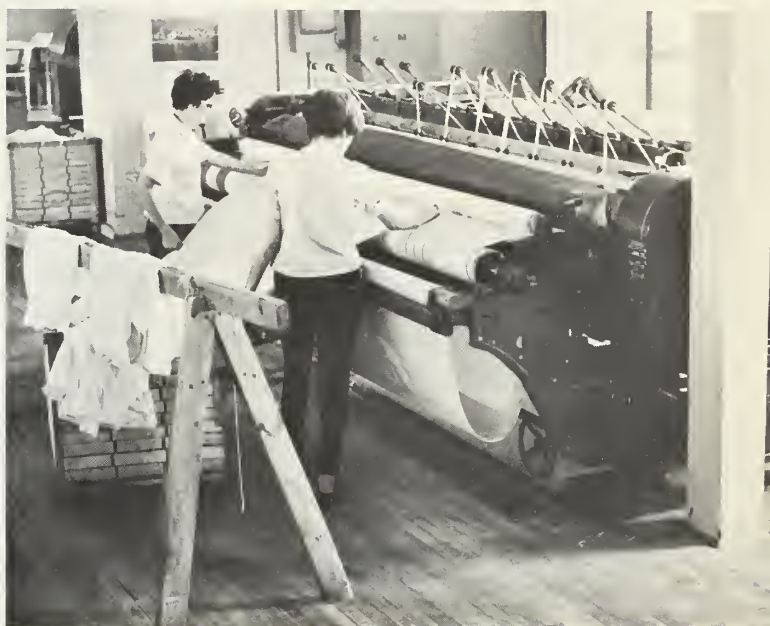
Industrial production includes such items as: clothing, bedding, blankets, slippers, meat, canned fruits and vegetables, jams, marmalades, pickles, picnic tables, barbecues, fireplace grilles, snow fences, furniture, lumber, licence plates for Ontario vehicles, and various machine and sheet metal products. Laundries operate in a number of institutions.

It should be stressed that, aside from the usage of industrial items reducing the costs of the institutions, the training received and skills developed by inmates under professional supervision in the use of industrial machinery often helps to develop new confidence in abilities or restores self-confidence, thus sustaining the total rehabilitation programme. Skilled training offers fuller opportunity for employment upon release, thus playing its own important role in the ultimate goal of treatment and training of the individual offender.



W. T. VROOMAN, P.ENG.
Director of Industries

Mr. Vrooman was born in Ontario and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1934 in Mechanical Engineering. He held a number of positions in industrial engineering firms and joined the Department in April of 1967.



REGIONAL DETENTION



JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A.
(OXON.), CHAIRMAN,
Ex-Warden of Hart House,
University of Toronto.

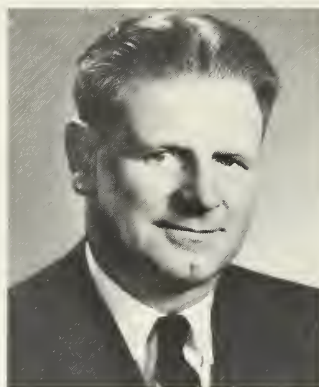
The Regional Detention Centre Planning Committee advises the Minister on aspects of the physical structure of such Centres that are in keeping with present needs, future progress and sound correctional philosophy, such as adequate interview facilities and segregation. The Committee also considers proposals from municipalities and is responsible for recommending the type of buildings and suitable locations in each case.



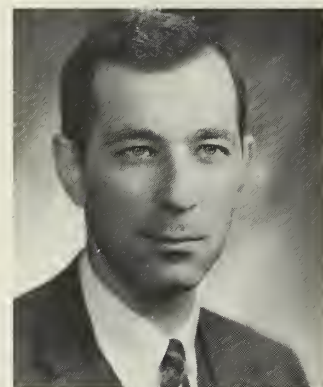
MRS. C. L. DUBIN, Q.C.,
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



F. H. POTTS,
Chairman,
Board of Parole,
Dept. of Reform Institutions



A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.,
Executive Director,
John Howard Society of
Ontario.



MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND, B.Com.,
L.L.B., Professor,
Faculty of Law,
University of Toronto.



A. A. RUSSELL, Q.C.,
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General, Ontario Government.



MAJOR ELIZABETH PEACOCKE,
The Salvation Army,
Toronto.



LIEUT. COL. W. C. POULTON,
Director of Correctional
Services, Salvation Army.

CENTRE PLANNING COMMITTEE



H. DAVID ARCHIBALD, M.S.W.,
Executive Director,
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction
Research Foundation.



D. G. CREBA,
Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works,
Province of Ontario.



D. DOUGALL,
Administrator,
Inspection & Jails Branch,
Dept. of Reform Institutions.



G. G. MACFARLANE, M.S.W.,
Assistant Director,
Probation Services,
Department of Attorney-
General, Ontario Government.



G. ARTHUR MARTIN, O.C.,
L.L.D., Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



A. H. BIRD,
Assistant Commissioner,
Ontario Provincial Police.

ASSISTING THE COMMITTEE ARE:

Consulting Architect:

H. B. KOHL, B.Arch.,
MRAIC Architecture, Toronto.

From Department of Reform Institutions:

DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

R. T. J. WEST,
Comptroller.

COUNTY JAILS AND THE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE PLAN

The Regional Detention Centre Plan, devised to replace the existing archaic and out-dated County Jails has been progressing with further discussions and signings. Agreements were signed by the following counties:

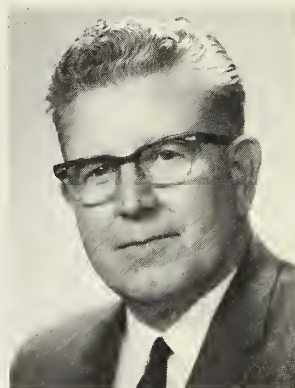
(1) Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward on November 23, 1965, to construct the Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

(2) Durham and Northumberland, Peterborough, and Victoria on January 7, 1966, to construct the Kawartha Regional Detention Centre.

(3) Halton and Peel on August 16, 1966, to construct the Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre.

(4) Lincoln and Welland on December 20, 1966, to construct the Niagara Regional Detention Centre.

Plans for these centres are in an advanced stage of development due to the co-operation of the counties and their appointed councils, and with the acceptance by the Province of that part of the Smith Report which deals with the Administration of Justice in Ontario, will move forward in a programme integrated with other correctional facilities with all possible expediency.



DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator,
Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.

Discussions regarding further Regional Detention Centres continued in Brant, Norfolk, Leeds and Grenville, Kent, Stormont-Dundas and Glengarry, Wellington, Waterloo, Prescott and Russell, Lanark, Essex, Simcoe, Middlesex and Renfrew.

The philosophy of an integrated Regional Detention Centre Plan is to offer to the short-term offender facilities which provide treatment and training, and to offer a positive and useful programme geared to these special needs, in line with an effective correctional and rehabilitative philosophy.

Inspection Branch

In the past year, this branch made routine and special inspections and administrative visits, covering all institutions administered by the Department, as well as City and County Jails.

Inspectors of this branch were again made available to local Councils to assist in the administration of the jails, covering such facets as selection of new staff, promotions within the jail, qualifying examinations and tests, renovations and general maintenance and security.

Bailiff Service

Provincial Bailiffs effected the transfer of approximately 11,000 offenders between reformatories, industrial farms, training centres and clinics from county, city or district jails.





SPECIAL EVENTS

The Annual Conference on Addictions, now in its fourth year, was expanded to include the field of sexual deviation. The Conference was held on April 27th and 28th, 1967, at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics. Invitations were extended to workers in the field of alcoholism, drug addiction and sexual deviation. The response taxed the facilities of the Conference indicating the growing interest in this annual event. Special speakers included Dr. Bruno M. Cormier, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry at McGill University; Dr. Ruth Fox, Medical Director of the National Council on Alcoholism Inc. in New York; and Mr. Leon Brill, Project Director, Washington Heights Rehabilitation Centre in New York. Other presentations were made by the staff of the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics, and members of the Department staff.

Pine Ridge School in Bowmanville was the site of a unique and exciting festival honouring Canada's Centennial Year. The September Centennial Festival began September 28th with official opening ceremonies. September 29th was





Youth Day, with children from community schools participating in sports events, a variety concert, and touring the school and the many exhibits on display. Parents' Day, September 30th, began with a mammoth parade from downtown Bowmanville and brought people from the surrounding districts to tour the school, see the exhibits, and take part in the activities. Films were shown, and a sky-diving exhibition was part of the day's events. Community involvement in contributing displays, taking part in the parade, and visiting the Festival will prove of value to the over-all rehabilitation programme at Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville. It is estimated that well over 2,000 people visited the Festival.

From May 23rd to 26th, a Seminar for Governors of City, County and District Jails was held at the Staff Training School in Guelph. The purpose of this seminar, sponsored by the Department, was to offer the opportunity to discuss all phases of jail administration and operation with a view to standardizing procedures and taking advantage of new and modern concepts in corrections. Over 40 Governors took part in sessions including such topics as the new Legal Aid Programme, Staff Training, the Female Offender, Personality Development and Crime, as well as specific problems of immediate concern.

The Annual Conference of the Parole and Rehabilitation Services presented an opportunity to study and discuss problems and developments in the area of after care.

Discussion groups and panel discussions were emphasized in the various sessions assisted by special guests: Miss Betty Graham, Director of Child Welfare, Department of Social and Family Services; Judge V. Lorne Stewart, Juvenile and Family Court, Toronto; Inspector Ralph Boot of the Youth Bureau of the Metropolitan Police; and Mr. Anthony Compare, Director of Public Relations, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Toronto.

The Annual Co-educational Public Speaking Contest for Training Schools was of special interest this year with its Centennial theme. Entertainment depicting Centennial events was provided, along with many excellent speeches on Canadian topics.

A creative arts competition was instituted this year in the Training Schools. Outstanding pieces of creative work by many of the boys and girls won prizes. A banquet for those concerned took place at Glendale School following the competition. This competition will expand in 1967-68.

VISITS

Friends and relatives are encouraged to visit inmates and students in institutions and training schools, but in addition to these regular visitors over 3,760 people were received as special visitors.

Visitors from outside Canada included representatives from England, Finland, Tanzania, Ghana, Singapore, the United States of America, Jamaica, Trinidad, Pakistan and Australia. Most were officials from government departments dealing with offenders and were on study fellowships or training programmes. In accordance with their particular interests and the length of time they were able to spend in this jurisdiction, they visited various institutions and conferred with Department officials.

The Department encourages organized visits by students working in fields related to any aspects of its programme and received groups of students and professional staff from the Centre of Criminology, the School of Social Work and the School of Nursing of the University of Toronto, from Osgoode Hall, from the Institute of Child Study, McMaster University, the University of Waterloo, the University of Guelph, the Forensic Clinic of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Thistletown Hospital and the Toronto Board of Education.



Among the many groups that are active in the rehabilitation and after care programme were visitors from Alcoholics Anonymous, the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, the Canada Manpower Centres, the Canadian Mental Health Association, the Ontario Welfare Council, and a number of trade and vocational schools.

Entertainment and educational programmes brought visitors from many church denominations, Government departments, the Red Cross, the Toastmasters Clubs, the Y.M.C.A., Women's Institutes, Kinsmen, Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis Clubs, Cub and Scout packs and the Crest Theatre group, as well as students from community schools.

Representatives from newspapers, magazines, radio and television also visited institutions.

Judges, magistrates, members of the police Youth Bureau, Juvenile and Family Court Committees and representatives were among visitors

to institutions. Eight Members of the Ontario Legislature also visited a number of institutions.

It is encouraging to note that active participation by community groups in meeting with and entertaining those in our institutions continues to expand, and that the Department is able to perform a service of education to students and those from other countries who are interested in the field of the rehabilitation of the offender.

The Department welcomes visits from interested groups, knowing that those who visit our institutions are made aware of the progressive programmes of rehabilitation which are being carried out on behalf of the people of Ontario. However, the Department is equally conscious of the disruption to these vital rehabilitation programmes when a number of visits occur over a short period of time: these can be a source of distraction for students and inmates who are attempting to rebuild their lives in an atmosphere of privacy, and also for the staff operating these programmes.





ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions for women present special problems for programme planning. The number of women in custody at any given time is usually very small in proportion to the number of men, but the range of personalities, age groups, etc., is no less wide. Programmes in women's institutions must provide for the newcomer to crime as well as the woman who is deeply involved in the criminal subculture, for the person of below average intelligence and the person with superior intelligence, for the active young 18-year old and the more lethargic older woman. It is generally recognized, in correctional circles, that women offenders present a more disturbed group than do men who are sentenced for comparable offences. This, coupled with society's different expectations for men and for women, is probably reflected in the court's reluctance to sentence women to institutions until they have deteriorated in their social behaviour.

In August 1965, a Statement of Purpose was prepared by the Department and announced by the Minister as the policy on which all programmes would be based and by which future planning of the Department would be guided. The opening paragraph of this Statement reads: "The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are: (1) to hold in custody for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction; and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other."



AIDEN NICHOLSON,
A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult
Female Institutions

Miss Nicholson, appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions in 1965, received her diploma in Social Science from Trinity College, Dublin and a certificate in Mental Health from the London School of Economics. Since coming to Canada in 1957, she has been a psychiatric social worker at the Hospital for Sick Children and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. For several years she provided group and individual therapy at the Forensic Clinic for persons referred from the courts. She is a field instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work.

The words "training and treatment" as applied to correctional institutions have many different connotations. "Training" to many people implies trade training. In the context of the Statement of Purpose, social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual are emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. In a paper entitled "Concepts of Treatment and Training in the Field of Corrections" delivered at the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Halifax, the authors stated — "It is a fundamental error to assume that academic or vocational training is the answer for all. . . . Many have emotional problems which must be solved before they are likely to benefit from training."

"Treatment" is restricted by some to mean psychiatric treatment or formal individual or group therapy sessions conducted by a person trained in one of the professions allied with psychiatry, i.e., psychology or psychiatric social work. Treatment in the sense in which it is understood in the Statement of Purpose encompasses a much wider range than this and includes all contacts of all staff at all levels with inmates.

To quote again from the Statement of Purpose: "All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own."

In order to ensure that the day to day living situation is *treatment* and that all staff see themselves as part of a co-ordinated programme, it is essential that professional staff be actively involved in helping non-professionals to understand the implications of behaviour patterns and to handle them positively. In order to assist inmates to see themselves as participants in a correctional programme, it is essential to have opportunities for staff and inmates to meet in group discussions.

On admission, a careful assessment is made of each woman's physical and mental health, her educational and employment background, her social situation, and her ability to benefit from treatment and training facilities. A programme is then drawn up that sets out objectives which are attainable within the length of her sentence together with some tentative plans for after care. A system of ongoing staff meetings ensures that the programme is being carried out consistently and





also that adjustments in the programme are made as the woman's attitude or her situation changes. The programme is made available to both the professional and non-professional staff who are concerned with the woman so as to ensure that all their efforts are closely co-ordinated.

An individual woman's programme may include any or all of the following: psychiatric treatment, individual or group psychotherapy with social worker or psychologist, involvement in group counselling with Correctional Officers, work placement, academic upgrading, business and commercial training, sewing (domestic or industrial), home economics, the material arts, spiritual counselling, involvement in recreational and cultural programmes conducted by staff or volunteers from the community, and, in the case of alcoholics, involvement in the special programmes which have been developed for them since the Andrew Mercer Reformatory was designated as a reclamation centre for female alcoholics

under Section 106 (7) (c) of the Liquor Control Act on February 6, 1967.

A "Programme Guide" (see over) is prepared for each woman and made available to the staff who will be working with her. It is kept under constant review by each staff member and any changes are noted and assessed in order to determine the effectiveness of her programme.

To date it has been the experience of staff that the co-operative working relationship between staff and inmate which is necessary to involve the inmate actively in plans for her own rehabilitation has been more easily achieved at Ingleside, with a maximum of 24 inmates, than in the large congregate building at Mercer. The staff looks forward with enthusiasm to the forthcoming move to the Vanier Institution for Women which, with its cottage concept, will lend itself more easily to small group living and social interaction as an effective means of treatment.



PROGRAMME GUIDE

(Although this is an imaginary case, it is typical of the normal Programme Guide developed)

JANE DOE	File No. 12345
Date of Birth:	June 7, 1947
Sentence:	18 months indeterminate
Admitted to Mercer:	December 1, 1967
Case Conference:	December 20, 1967
Possible Parole Appearance:	Yes, August, 1968
Discharge Possible:	April 14, 1969
Transferred to Ingleside:	December 22, 1967
Physical:	Essentially good health, needs dental treatment which will be arranged at Ingleside.
Academic:	Grade 8 completed. Has taken some of Grade 9. Has capacity to complete high school. Should aim at Grade 10 equivalent by August, 1968.
Vocational:	Previous experience in factory and domestic work. Interested in restaurant work; should be placed in the kitchen and also included in Restaurant Services Course before June, 1968.
Counselling:	Social Worker re family situation. Correctional Officer re relations with peers.
Work:	Has left many jobs following quarrels with colleagues. Needs to learn how to stand up for herself appropriately without temper *tantrums. Needs to learn persistence as she is defeated by jobs which require consistent effort.
Personal:	Shy and insecure, tends to be brusque and aggressive. Needs help in expressing her ideas appropriately. Should be involved in discussion groups with volunteers particularly related to handling of job interviews.
Leisure Time:	Interests are very constricted. Should be encouraged to take part in sports. Has some interest in reading which should be encouraged; she should be helped to use the library and to read more critically.
Community Posts:	Should be encouraged to assume responsibility on the Inmates' Committee with the aim, as outlined above, of helping her learn how to make her wishes and needs known in a rational way without temper tantrums *, and enable her to see herself as a person with some resources instead of a helpless child who rails at the world but cannot improve her situation.
After care:	D.R.I. Rehabilitation Officer, who will arrange for any specialized services which may be necessary.
Other:	Miss Doe is unmarried. Her six-month-old daughter is now being cared for by Miss Doe's widowed mother. There are problems in this arrangement but Miss Doe does not wish to make any other plan at present. If she expresses any concern, should be referred to the Social Worker immediately.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS



HARRY C. HUTCHISON,
M.A., Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult
Male Institutions

Appointed in July 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. He is an Honorary lecturer of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and a lecturer at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Association for the Advancement of the Behaviour Therapies; Consultant to the Canadian Mental Health Association Committee on Legislation and Psychiatric Disorder; and a member of the Canadian Corrections Association Interdisciplinary Committee for the Study of Treatment and Training in Correctional Institutions. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.

The Department maintains correctional institutions for adult male offenders that range from maximum security to open forestry camps, farms and training centres. For many offenders, institutionalization provides the means for furthering education and for receiving training in a trade. A lack of specific skills is common amongst offenders, and many are actively handicapped by educational deficiencies.

In keeping with our Statement of Purpose, our newer institutions are relatively small and our training and treatment programmes are highly diversified. Even in our older institutions, inmates and staff work together towards rehabilitative goals, thus reducing the tension and conflict common in correctional settings.

The institution to which an inmate is initially assigned is governed by his age, his criminal record, the area of the Province in which he resided, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and the rehabilitative potential he demonstrates.

At the present time, the Department's adult male reformatory facilities provide for approximately 2,500 offenders aged 16 to over 70 years,

and serving sentences of imprisonment ranging from 30 days to as much as 6 years. Within the offender population, personality types range from tractable, well-motivated persons, to violent, assaultive individuals to whom crime is a completely acceptable pattern of behaviour.

Such a population of persons, therefore, having in common but one characteristic — i.e., that they have been sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment in an Ontario institution — must be assigned to groupings or "classifications" which are meaningful in relation to the process of achieving rehabilitation.

Once in an institution, however, each inmate's distinctive problems are noted and his programme adjusted accordingly. For instance, one inmate might require a greater amount of psychiatric treatment, another a more intensive education programme.

Physical features of our institutions must be planned in terms of flexibility, because changes, external to Departmental control, could render buildings disfunctional in the face of new demands placed upon them. The Department's aim is to develop substantial programmes of treatment of the offender, which are capable of being adapted to meet individual needs, and to locate sites and to build institutions that will lend themselves to future modifications.

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation process is as much part of an offender's sentence as is imprisonment itself. The restraints of institution life prevent offenders from committing further crimes during the term of sentence, but it is the rehabilitative treatment which will assist their reintegration into free society. The interests of both the offender and society are served when a successful readjustment of behaviour and particularly of attitudes is made.

This is a far from simple procedure: education programmes to fit inmates' individual needs, and work and vocational training programmes geared to the present-day requirements of industry must be constantly reviewed. Highly trained and experienced professional staff work with inmates on both an individual and a group basis.

Programmes are set up on the basis of each offender's personality assessment. Research is constantly underway to evaluate the impact of the Department's rehabilitation scheme.

Institutions

Following is a brief account of each adult male institution, giving location, facilities and functions:

REFORMATORIES

The Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, receives all adult male first offenders and recidivists aged 16 and 17 years of age. The total capacity is 850, but from year to year, the population figure is being systematically reduced: at the time of the last annual report, the population was 700, at present it is approximately 650.

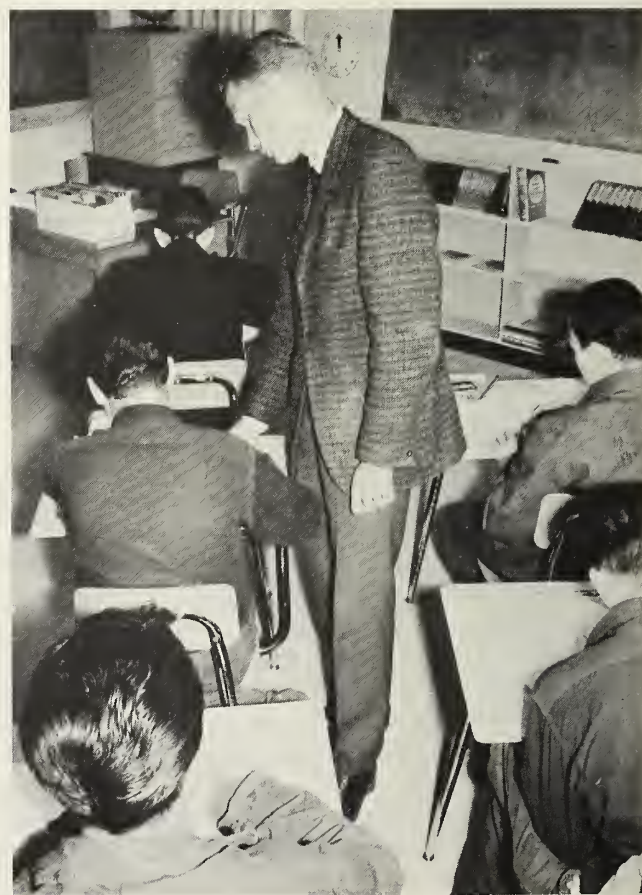
On arrival at Guelph Reformatory, persons under the age of 25 years are considered for transfer to the Ontario Training Centres at Brampton and Burtch. An evaluation of each likely candidate is made which consists of psychological testing, interviews and a case history. This is followed by an appearance before a "Selection Committee", consisting of the Superintendents of the Brampton and Burtch Training Centres and the psychologist from Guelph Reformatory. At the selection committee meeting, all relevant factors are considered: the educational needs of the offender, his motivation for training, and any special custodial problems he presents. The committee then decides whether the offender will be transferred to one of these two Training Centres.

Offenders who are not selected for one of the Training Centres are referred to an "Employment Committee", which assigns the individual to a work programme or a trades training and education programme within the Guelph Reformatory.

Trades training at this institution includes bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheetmetal and upholstery. Inmates who show ability and inclination are placed in small groups under the guidance of a skilled instructor. If the inmate's educational level does not meet the normal requirements of the trade, training may be divided between shop and suitable academic classes.

Subjects essential to a trade, such as drafting and shop mathematics, are taught by the instructor in conjunction with the theoretical and practical aspects of the trade. Written and practical examinations are set by the trade instructor to assess an inmate's progress. There are opportunities for the inmate to apply what he has learned to routine maintenance projects or new construction being carried out at the institution.

The academic school at Guelph Reformatory provides day and evening classes up to and including grade 9. Day students attend for half of each working day. Grades 10 and over, as well as





vocational subjects such as accountancy, or trades not taught within the institution, are studied through correspondence courses under the direction of a trained teacher. There are also classes for functional illiterates. Vocational and personal guidance services are available to assist students in making prudent vocational choices.

A wide range of industrial and maintenance activities provide productive work for the inmates. A laundry and dry cleaning plant services Guelph and other institutions. Experienced chefs supervise the work of inmates in the large kitchens and provide instruction in cookery; bread is baked for the use of other institutions. Some of the clerical work in the institution is performed by inmates while others work in the power house and barber shop, developing useful skills.

The Guelph Reformatory industries make it possible for inmates to acquire skills in operating modern machinery and in using tools under commercial conditions. These industries consist of a woollen mill, tailor shops, a planing mill, a cannery, and a machine shop including welding.

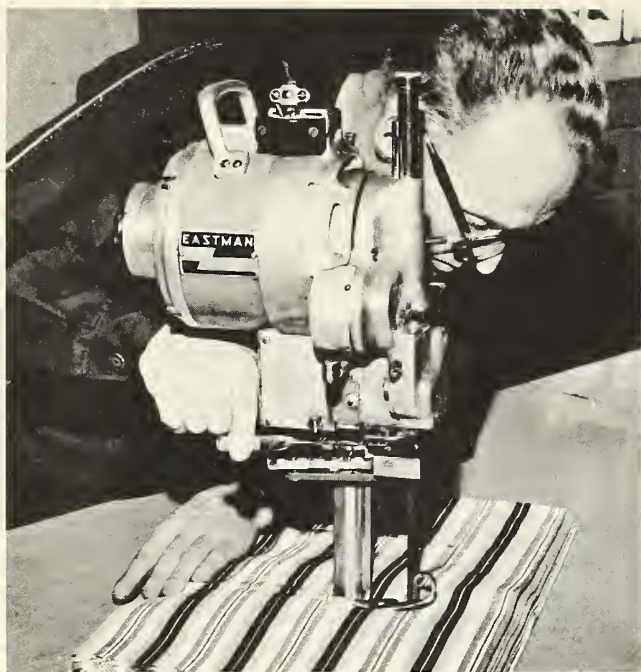
The farm property consists of about 1,000 acres, and includes a dairy, piggery, horse barns and vegetable gardens. The inmates who are employed in the general farm operation gain experience in crop production, the use and care of farm machinery, fertilization, plowing, cultivation, harvesting, storage, and animal husbandry. There are extensive flower gardens and greenhouses on the institution grounds, and inmates learn the essentials of horticulture while tending the trees, shrubbery and flower beds.

Medical services at Guelph Reformatory consist of a hospital wing staffed by physicians and nurses; an isolation ward for inmates suffering from tuberculosis; and dental clinic and dental laboratory.

The Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic operates as a separate unit but maintains close co-operation with the general hospital. It is staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers. The clinic provides facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders on both an outpatient and an inpatient basis.

About 100 of the inmates at Guelph Reformatory are involved in weekly formal group-counseling sessions led by correctional officers who have been trained by the professional staff. Inmate involvement in such counselling is purely voluntary. The Director of Social Work oversees the counselling programme and offers consultation and advice to the correctional officers who are acting as group leaders. Experience to date has demonstrated that it is eminently practical, in terms of role and results, to utilize the mature correctional officer as counsellor as well as custodian of the offender.

Spiritual counselling and other aspects of the inmate's religious life is provided for by a full-time



Protestant chaplain, a Roman Catholic chaplain and a Salvation Army officer. A Rabbi is on part-time staff.

Millbrook Reformatory is the maximum security institution for adult males. It receives those offenders requiring segregation from the usual inmate population of our institutions, and provides strict control and supervision of inmates' activities.

The capacity of this reformatory is 250. The population is divided into the following groups, each of which is kept separate from the other groups within the institution:

(a) **Disruptive Inmates** — These offenders have been transferred to Millbrook Reformatory after clearly demonstrating an inability to adjust to the medium security programmes of other institutions. They tend to be impulsive and even violent individuals, who constitute a threat to the well-being of their fellow inmates. This group, while at a medium security institution, have been exposed to counselling and have experienced the withdrawal of privileges following repeated acts which have disrupted the security and order of these institutions. Since attempts to achieve an adjustment of the individual to a medium security programme have not had the desired effect, and in the interests of the inmates of these institutions, the disrupting inmates have been transferred to the maximum security setting of Millbrook Reformatory.

This group of inmates is placed on a regime of physical work and strict supervision. Cell accommodation, rather than the usual dormitory, is provided. These inmates may earn good conduct remission of sentence, however, and they are allowed the normal privileges of tobacco, movies, etc.

Each case is reviewed regularly by a classification committee and the inmate is interviewed by clinical personnel. If he gives evidence that he can make an adjustment to a less secure institution, he is transferred accordingly. Many such transfers take place each year, indicating the effectiveness of a strict, maximum security programme in dealing initially with aggressive and disruptive inmates.

(b) **Sexual Deviates** — This group consists of homosexuals and pedophiles. Selection for the sexual deviate programme at the Alex G. Brown Clinics is conducted initially at Millbrook Reformatory, and intensive screening and therapy assignment is completed at the Clinics.

(c) **Drug Addicts** — These offenders are initially segregated at the Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, where they are assessed for treatment. If found to be suitable, they are then transferred to the Alex G. Brown Clinics in Mimico, where they receive treatment during the last three months of their incarceration.

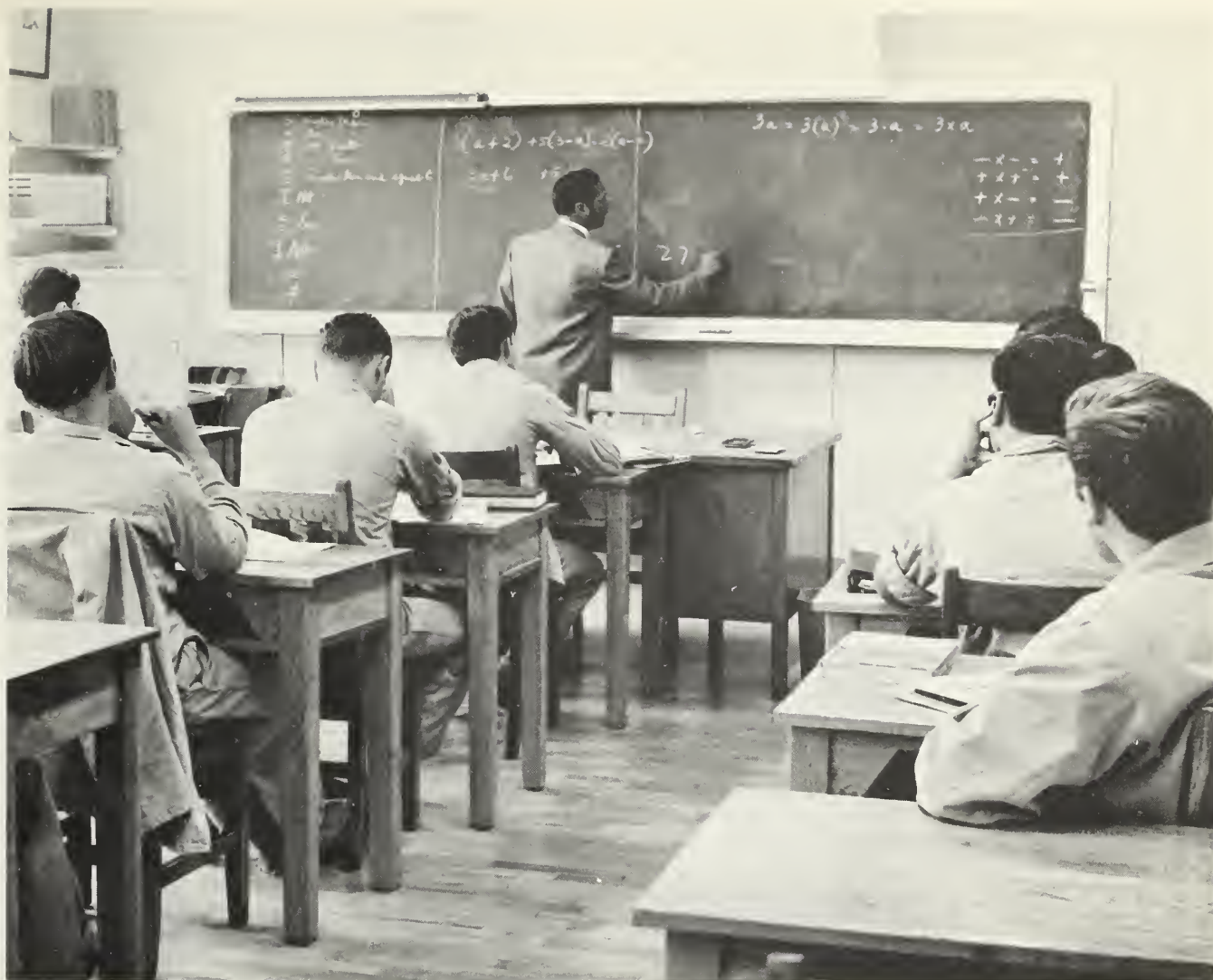
(d) **Arsonists and Escapers** — Both these groups of offenders are screened psychologically by use of tests and interviews. They are also subjected to a period of observation prior to a decision being made as to their suitability for a less secure setting.

The industrial and maintenance programmes at Millbrook are based on the following activities: an automobile licence plant, a general maintenance shop, a tailoring shop, a bookbinding and Braille printing shop, and a laundry and a dry cleaning and pressing plant. Inmates are assigned to work routines by an employment committee.

There are two academic teachers at this institution, as well as a psychologist, a part-time social worker and a part-time psychiatrist. As in all our institutions, inmates are encouraged to take the opportunity to upgrade their educational levels.

The staff are constantly aware of the positive changes in attitude or personality which can take place during an offender's stay in a correctional setting, and they are ready to assist the inmates, by means of counselling, towards a more stable adjustment.





The Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, accepts recidivists of 18 years and over who are serving short sentences of under one year; the Reformatory has a capacity of 350. This means a constantly changing population, due not only to the short sentences but to the use of the institution for accommodating offenders from other institutions who require medical treatment of a type available only at large metropolitan hospitals. For example, candidates for plastic surgery, either medical or cosmetic, which is considered essential to their rehabilitation, are sent to Mimico from other institutions. Those inmates selected for the alcoholism treatment programme at the Alex G. Brown Clinics are usually held at the Mimico Reformatory for a few days prior to entering the clinic.

Because of the change in population and the short sentences, trades training programmes are not practicable. Work activities which require little initial training or skill are emphasized. The industries include: brick manufacture, farming and gardening operations, and slippers and snow

fence manufacture. There is also a laundry and the maintenance industries of machine shop and food servicing.

A senior physician heads the 16-bed hospital and supervises the nursing staff. A part-time psychiatrist is also on staff.

In July of 1967, an inmate counselling programme, somewhat similar to that existing at Guelph Reformatory, was initiated by one of the Department's psychiatrists. A small-scale experimental counselling programme for the parents of inmates is planned.

A full-time teacher offers academic instruction in the classroom to selected inmates, who spend half-time in class and half-time in work activities.

There are three full-time chaplains on staff, dividing their labours between the Mimico Reformatory and the Alex G. Brown Clinics. All three, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Salvation Army are involved in pastoral counselling with volunteer inmates, as well as providing for the spiritual needs of all the inmates.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS

Burwash Industrial Farm provides a variety of industries as well as trades and maintenance activities for recidivists of 18 years and over. This institution has a capacity of 670 inmates. The Burwash complex consists of two main units and two forestry camps: the main camp, Camp Bison, Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp and Portage Lake Forestry Camp.

The Burwash industries are intended to implant good work habits and to provide useful experience in the manufacture of various products and in providing the general services required in every community. The maintenance industries provide training in plumbing, electricity, carpentry, vehicle repairing and maintenance, and food servicing. There is also a logging and saw mill operation, a large tailoring shop, a laundry, and farming, with large dairy and beef herds.

Formal training is provided for inmates who show an aptitude and interest in sheetmetal, machine shop, or bricklaying. Theory is taught in a classroom setting and practical work is carried out on institutional projects. Two academic teachers provide classroom instruction for inmates who wish to further their formal education.

A highly successful project has been the oil burner servicing course. This was initiated on an after-hour and week-end basis by inmates, and will continue as an addition to the regular programme. Provision has been made for a qualified oil burner service instructor to teach the course on a regular basis, using a selected group of inmates as assistant-instructors.

A 20-bed hospital ward and dispensary is staffed by two physicians and male and female nursing staff. Dental services are also provided. A part-time psychiatrist complements the work of a part-time psychologist.

Full-time Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains and a Salvation Army officer are on staff to provide spiritual counselling and guidance.



Rideau Industrial Farm is a 160-bed institution for recidivists aged 18 years and over. The work activities comprise a tailor shop, laundry, mixed farm, and reforestation and land reclamation projects.

There are excellent facilities for the well-rounded recreational programme. Inmates are encouraged to enroll in correspondence courses and are given assistance in these by academic teachers from the Rideau Training Centre.

The Industrial Farm, Burtch, is located on the same property as the Burtch Training Centre. However, the industrial farm inmates and the Training Centre students do not intermingle at any point. The industrial farm accommodates 200 inmates. Industries comprise a tailor shop, farm and livestock barns, a laundry and a cannery.





The type of inmate accepted by the Burtch Industrial Farm is the recidivist of 18 years and over, serving definite and/or indefinite sentences which do not total more than 15 months. Burtch Industrial Farm serves the southwestern area of the Province.

Because the institution is comparatively small and the sentences fairly lengthy, the staff come to know the offender and become personally involved in his rehabilitation. A full range of clinical, spiritual and medical services are provided.

Fort William Industrial Farm is one of the three medium-size industrial farms in the northern and western regions of the Province. Fort William serves the northwest region, Monteith the north region, and Rideau the east region.

This industrial farm has beds for 90 recidivists aged 18 and over. It is located on the same property as the Fort William Training Centre, but a strict separation of industrial farm inmates and training centre students is observed here, as it is in other similar situations. Inmates are involved in farm activities and general maintenance functions. Classroom instruction is given periodically by a qualified teacher to those inmates who wish to upgrade their education through correspondence courses.

The Industrial Farm, Monteith, accepts recidivists aged 18 years and over and can accommodate up to 120 inmates. The principal occupations are general farming, including hog raising, dairying, and egg production. Land reclamation, reforestation and general maintenance are among the other work activities.

The emphasis at this institution is on a work programme; spiritual counselling and a variety of recreational activities are also provided. Inmates who take advantage of extension courses to upgrade their education, are assisted by the Training Centre's academic teachers.

TRAINING CENTRES

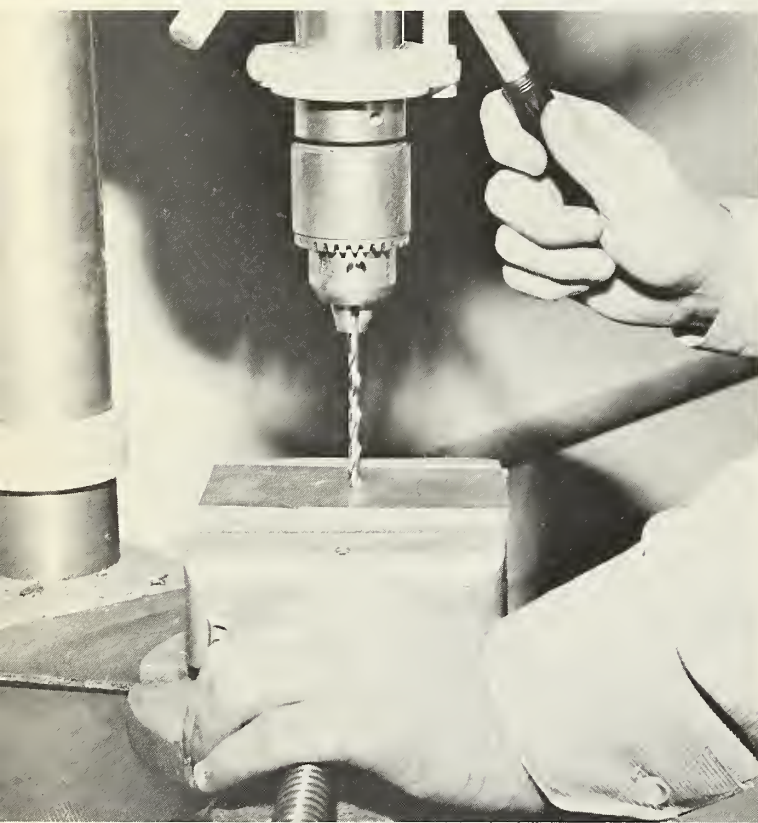
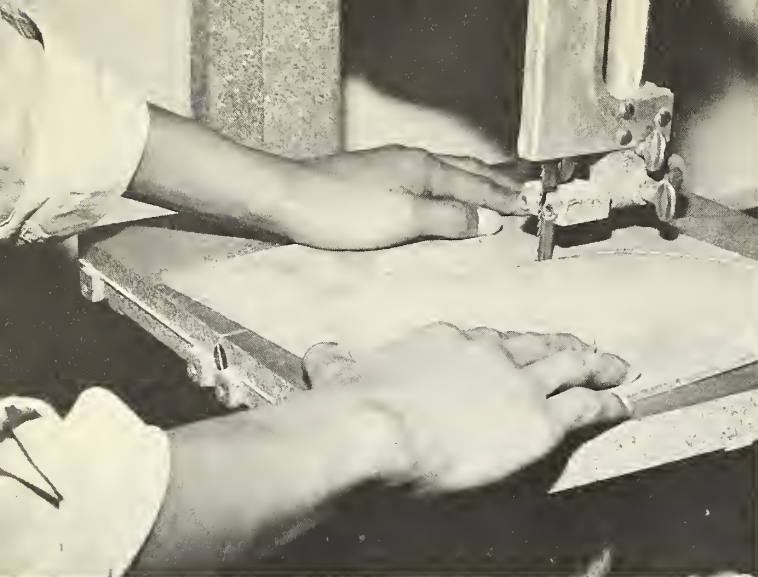
The Department's Training Centres provide for the educational and vocational development of youths who can be motivated toward these goals. Every attempt is made to approximate normal living within a group atmosphere, which is conducive to the formation of positive social attitudes.

Steps have been taken to relate the Ontario Training Centre programmes to the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Programme of the Department of Manpower in such a way that, upon discharge, the student should be able to proceed with his studies in the community, under the supervision and with the support of the latter agency.

Brampton Training Centre accommodates 200 male students between the ages of 16 and 25 years, selected from the Reception Wing of Guelph Reformatory.

When the student arrives at the Training Centre, a programme is planned by the staff, following a series of orientation lectures. Placement in the residence and in academic and trades training programmes is carried out by the allocation committee.

Classes up to and including grade 10 are conducted by an academic staff of four fully qualified



teachers. Studies beyond the grade 10 level are provided through the correspondence courses operated by the Ontario Department of Education.

Thirteen trades training shops are in operation at the Centre, each under the supervision of a qualified trades instructor. The trades taught are: sheetmetal, radio and TV servicing, machine shop, welding, motor mechanics, barbering, painting and decorating, bricklaying, woodwork and carpentry, electricity, maintenance, food servicing and horticulture. It is customary for the student to spend a half-day in school and a half-day in one of the shops.

Emphasis is placed upon extra curricular interests, which include hobbycraft, sports activities, track meets, modelling, ceramics, photography, and science. A variety club and book club are also active, as are St. John's Ambulance training and Leaders' Corps groups.

The chaplain, the psychologist and the social workers offer personal and group counselling at the clinical level.

The Ontario Training Centre, Burtch, accommodates youths between the ages of 16 and 25 years transferred from Guelph Reformatory; 40 students can be accommodated. The students assigned to Burtch Training Centre are slower learners and the programmes are designed accordingly.

The academic courses offered are at the elementary school level, and individual instruction is emphasized due to the learning difficulties of these students. Vocational training covers sheetmetal work, woodwork, and bricklaying. An active counselling programme is carried out by a chaplain, a psychologist and experienced correctional officers, or supervisors, as they are designated at the Training Centres. The new dormitories and shop buildings continue to progress in construction.

The Training Centres at Fort William, Monteith and Burritt's Rapids (Rideau) serve the northwestern, northern and eastern regions of the Province respectively. The programmes of these Centres are very similar to those of Brampton Training Centre and Burtch Training Centre. Each one is capable of accommodating up to 60 offenders between the ages of 16 and 25 years.

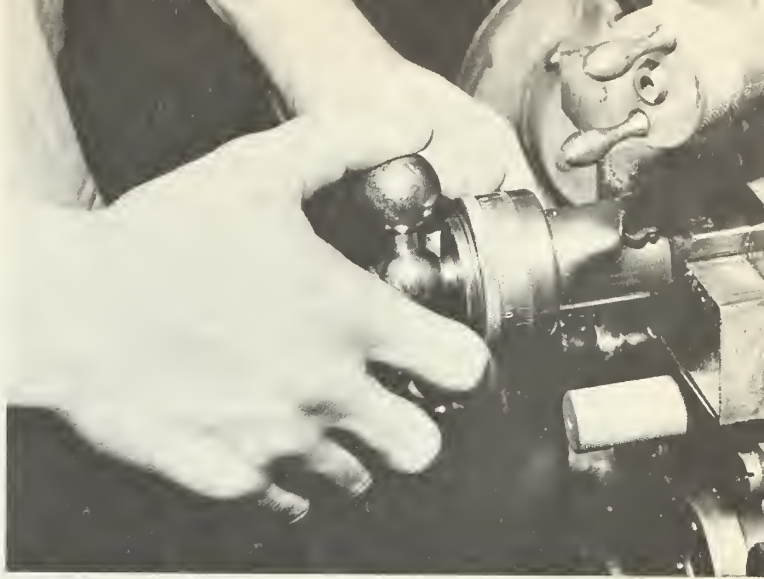
Fort William Training Centre contains modern equipment and teaching aids for vocational instruction in carpentry, welding and drafting, bricklaying and masonry, and the electrical trade.

Since there is no reformatory that could act as a classification centre for offenders from the northwestern region, potential students for Fort William Training Centre are initially admitted to the Port Arthur District Jail. The close proximity of this jail to the Training Centre allows senior personnel to use the jail for purposes of interviewing and administering psychological tests to determine the training potential of offenders.

Some of the youths interviewed cannot read or write, although they may be of normal intelligence; others are capable of being integrated into the normal trades training programme. In each case, a suitable programme is developed.

The teaching staff, consisting of two academic teachers and three vocational teachers, instruct in grades 1 to 10 inclusive. Grade 11 and 12 subjects are taught through correspondence courses.

The Ontario Training Centre, Monteith, offers the trades of bricklaying, carpentry, small motor mechanics and oxy-acetylene welding. There are two academic teachers and three trades instructors, with the day's activities being divided between shop and classroom, as in the other Training Centres.



Great progress is being made in construction of a gymnasium to replace the inadequate recreation space currently available. The gymnasium is being built to a large extent by students and inmates; bricklaying is proceeding through the winter months, not only because of the short summer season, but because of the value in learning the techniques of carrying out construction in a northern climate at this time of year.

Rideau Training Centre, Burritt's Rapids, accepts students who are recidivists aged 16 to 18 and first offenders up to 25 years.

A new shop and classroom building is now complete and the new dormitory building is nearing completion. Students at this training centre assisted in the construction of these buildings, thus putting to practical use the instruction they had received in trades training.

Academic instruction and trades training in carpentry, bricklaying and welding are available at present. The trades training programme will be extended as required. The students at this centre are drawn from the Ottawa-Kingston area of the Province.



ADULT FORESTRY CAMPS

The Department operates minimum security forestry camps in conjunction with the Reformatories and Industrial Farms. The inmates who are sent to these camps are those who are able, in the judgment of the selection committee, to accept the responsibility of an open setting and to respond favourably to the freedom of working under supervision in a healthy and invigorating environment.

The inmates of these camps work on projects developed by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. This is mainly conservation work, including pruning, thinning, and clearing of County forests. There has been a considerable contribution to the historical and recreational resources of the Province, consisting of work on the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River and development of public park facilities.

At Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake Camps, inmates from the Burwash Industrial Farm and nearby District Jails engage in timber improvement work on adjacent Crown properties. *McCreight's Dam Forestry Camp* is a satellite of the Sault Ste. Marie District Jail. Here there has been an ongoing programme of pruning timber stands, cutting access roads and developing park sites throughout the Thessalon area.



Portage Lake Camp and Camp Wendigo are 40-bed, minimum security forestry camps, serviced by Burwash Industrial Farm. They provide work in forestry operations for inmates selected from Burwash and from the District Jails of North Bay and Sudbury. Each has Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains in attendance. Camp Durham is a small 14-bed, minimum security unit on the grounds of Millbrook Reformatory and is serviced by the Reformatory. This unit accepts short-term prisoners serving jail sentences. Camp Hillsdale, in the Medonte Township area, is a 30-bed, minimum security forestry camp to which inmates from Mimico Reformatory are sent. Camp Hendrie is a 40-bed forestry camp, located approximately 95 miles from Guelph Reformatory. At present, it is administered by the Reformatory, and accepts young men who would benefit from an open setting, but who are unsuitable for the vocational and academic programmes offered at the Brampton and Burtch Training Centres. Camp Oliver was so named in honour of Mr. Farquhar Oliver, M.P.P. for Grey South for 41 years. This distinguished member of the Legislature generously lent his name to the new Camp. Camp Oliver will be identical in capacity and function to Camp Hendrie.

Fort Ste. Marie, on the Wye River, built with the help of inmates from Hillsdale Forestry Camp.



CLINICS

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics provide treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction and pedophilia (child molesting); a staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and clinically trained chaplains work with correctional officers and the rehabilitation staff to provide a comprehensive treatment programme.

Alcohol addicts are treated on a 30-day basis, drug addicts for four months and the sexual deviate treatment programme lasts for six months. The full range of treatment possibilities is available: individual, group and didactic psychotherapy; chemotherapy; aversion therapy; occupational therapy and, in the case of alcoholics, a diet, which is recommended by the senior physician in association with the Department's dietitian.

The Clinics are a minimum security setting located adjacent to the Mimico Reformatory in a Toronto suburban area.

During the past year, the Ontario Parole Board and the National Parole Board have worked together to develop a parole system so that the sex offender can be integrated into society under suitable supervision.

The Annual Conference on Addictions and Sexual Deviation, which is sponsored by the Department of Reform Institutions and held at the

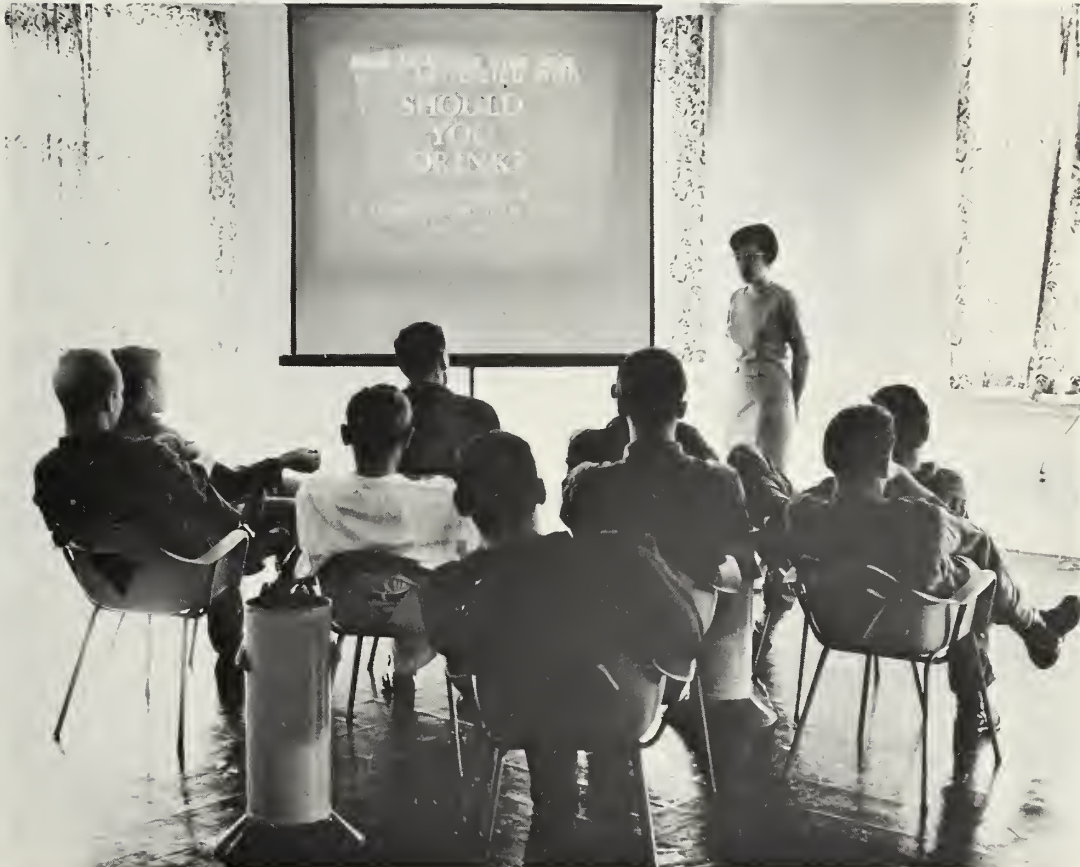


Clinics, continues to be an event of some importance to other workers in these fields. Authorities in the treatment field are invited to present papers and engage in discussion with the professional people in attendance, to the benefit of all concerned.

This comprehensive outline of the facilities of the Department of Reform Institutions indicates a depth and extensity of resources for the rehabilitation of the adult male offender of which this Province may well be proud.

This Department continues in its attempts to reach the point where it will be generally recognized as a model of correctional procedures and practices.





ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Teams from the Ontario Board of Parole visit every departmental institution once a month to hear applications from inmates and students for Ontario paroles which apply to the indefinite portion of their sentences.



D. M. KERR



F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman



A. A. SCHRAG

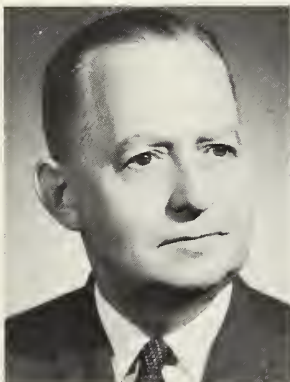


J. S. MORRISON,
B.A., B.ED., M.ED.



DR. G. NAGY, PH.D.

— PART TIME MEMBERS —



H. R. MCMANN

Mr. McMann graduated from Teacher's College in New Brunswick where he taught school. He was in the retail business field in Toronto for 25 years during which time he was a member of the Retail Merchandising Advisory Committee for Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. For the past eight years he has served in real estate. He is a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Trade and is a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Realtors. He was appointed to the Ontario Parole Board on a part-time basis on January 1, 1967.



MRS. J. I. ROSS

PAROLE SERVICES

Ontario's Parole Board has five full-time and two part-time members and is required to visit the Department's six Training Centres, four Reformatories, and five Industrial Farms every month, so that all inmates serving an indefinite sentence may appear before it. In order to do this, 188 Parole Board Meetings were held during the past year.

A survey of the board's work over the past five years reveals that a larger percentage of paroles have been granted by the board in each successive year.

To ensure a flexible, progressive policy, ten meetings were held by the board to review present policy and introduce new policy.

Since it is desirable that board members acquire the latest first-hand information about all Rehabilitation Services which are available to those who are granted parole, it has become board policy to invite the Directors of such services to speak to the board, and to have board members visit and take particular interest in institutional programmes.

A survey has been made of the research undertaken in this field during the past five years and each board member has been supplied with abstracts of the most important researches undertaken during that period. Throughout the past year, board members and members of the parole staff have completed research projects which have provided the board with valuable information. In addition, arrangements have been made with the Psychology Department of the University of Guelph to conduct parole research, which may ultimately provide prediction tables that should widen the board's effective scope still further.

Success on parole is a variable commonly used to measure the efficacy of institutional programmes. Anything important that happens to a parolee whilst he is under supervision must be recorded, and so a mandatory system of record keeping exists for this group which is more thorough and complete than for any other group under our care.

Parole is an indispensable part of our system of criminal justice. It is a method of selectively releasing an offender from an institution, prior to completion of his maximum sentence, when it is decided that he has received full benefit from his institutional sentence. It helps an inmate bridge the gap between the confining atmosphere of an institution and the relative freedom of life in society, and serves also as a deterrent to further crime since parole may be revoked at any time.

The prospect of parole is an added incentive for inmates who are prepared to adopt acceptable standards of behaviour; most inmates would prefer to live in the community, albeit under supervision, than to remain in an institution. It is gratifying to note that about eight out of every ten persons who are granted parole are able to complete their term satisfactorily.

Ontario Board of Parole Statement

Year Ending March 31st, 1967

No. of meetings held	188
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,884
Women	221
Total	2,105
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men	1,178
Women	118
Total	1,296
No. successfully completed parole:	
Men	703 or 59.68%
Women	84 or 71.19%
Total	787 or 60.73%
No. violated parole during fiscal year:	
Men	189 or 16.04%
Women	25 or 21.19%
Total	214 or 16.51%
Paroles incompleated as of March 31, 1967:	
Men	286 or 24.28%
Women	9 or 7.62%
Total	295 or 22.76%
Total number under supervision on parole during fiscal year:	
	MEN WOMEN TOTAL
On parole as of April 1, 1966	403 27 430
Paroled during fiscal year	1,178 118 1,296
TOTAL	1,581 145 1,726

NOTE: Some paroles made effective during the fiscal year were authorized during the previous year and some authorized in the year 1966-67 will not be made effective until the following year.

F. H. POTTS, Chairman
J. S. MORRISON, 1st Assistant Chairman
D. M. KERR, 2nd Assistant Chairman
G. NAGY, Member
A. A. SCHRAG, Member
MRS. J. I. ROSS, Part-time Member
H. R. McMANN, Part-time Member

REHABILITATION AND AFTER CARE

The Rehabilitation Services provide supervision for children returning to the community from Training Schools as well as adults released on parole from Reformatories, Industrial Farms, and Training Centres. A detailed follow-up programme is conducted for patients released from our Alcoholic, Drug Addiction and Sex Deviate Clinics.

Juvenile After Care

Contact with a child's home is maintained during his stay in a training school and, as a result, the Rehabilitation Officer is able to supply valuable information to the school staff, and to counsel the child's parents in order to assist them in preparing for his return.

The period immediately following graduation is critical for a child, and it is at this time that support from his Rehabilitation Officer is most important. Problems may arise in his adjustment to the community school or his first job, as well as in fitting back into the family or foster home setting. With friendly guidance and counselling this difficult period will be made easier and many of the problems overcome.

The Rehabilitation Officer maintains a contact with the child until he is eighteen years of age or until the Rehabilitation Officer is satisfied that a good adjustment has taken place, at which time the child may be recommended for termination of wardship.

Adult After Care

Rehabilitation Staff located at adult institutions are responsible for completing release plans for prisoners who have been granted parole. In addition, assistance is provided for those prisoners released at the expiration of their sentence. Careful planning prior to release is most important. Those offenders who show a sincere desire to change from their former pattern of living will be offered assistance in securing employment, satisfactory living accommodation, special clothing, tools, etc., and encouraged to maintain contact with the Rehabilitation Officer in their community to discuss any problems which may arise.

The voluntary follow-up at our Clinics continues to provide an effective means of counselling and guidance to patients following their treatment programme. Although this follow-up is essentially to cover the 12-month period after release, which is considered the most important, patients often maintain a contact with the Rehabilitation Officer for longer periods of time at their own request.

A new office has been established at Windsor which brings the total to 26 offices throughout the province. Staff are located at 19 institutions and at outside offices in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Ottawa, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie. Sixteen new staff members have been recruited and there are now over 80 officers involved in full-time rehabilitation work.

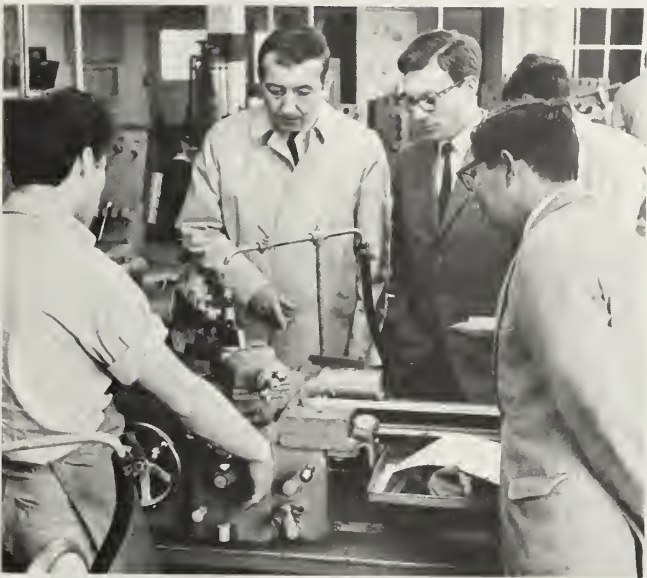
Plans have been completed to establish at least one additional office and to recruit the necessary staff. In our developing programme, as the case-loads increase there is a compensating increase in staff in order to ensure that the present quality of supervision is maintained.

STATISTICS FOR REHABILITATION

Fiscal Year April 1966 to March 1967

Total Number of Interviews	22,131
Total Number Assisted	10,272
Type of Assistance Given:	
(a) Employment Arranged	1,867
(b) Board and Lodging Arranged	1,585
(c) Meals	336
(d) Tools	43
(e) Clothes	1,453
(f) Other Types of Assistance	4,988
Employers Contacted	4,139
Community Investigations Completed	4,175





Aftercare agencies co-operated with the Department at an exhibition at the Brompton Training Centre. Visitors were able to discuss the many aspects of the rehabilitation programme with both staff and students.

SOCIAL AGENCIES

When a man or woman leaves a department institution, their continuing programme of rehabilitation often includes involvement in the programme of one of the social agencies which is designed to offer supportive assistance and counselling and to help them make the adjustment to community life. Many such agencies work in close co-operation with the Department of Reform Institutions and its rehabilitation officers to aid the inmate in finding housing, employment, and in offering such financial assistance as is necessary until they are self-sufficient.

Alcoholics Anonymous not only offers such after-care support, but also carries on a weekly programme at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic for Alcoholics and at most adult institutions.

The Salvation Army, in addition to after-release assistance, visits all adult institutions and, in some cases, maintains full-time personnel within the institution and is fully involved in the programme of these institutions.

Adult male offenders receive help in planning for parole while in the institution from John Howard Society workers, who carry through with further assistance after release.

Workers from The Elizabeth Fry Society take an active role in working with female offenders in the Mercer complex as well as offering practical pre-release and post-release assistance to aid women in their return to the community.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the invaluable help and co-operation of these and such agencies as the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Beverley Lodge, Canadian Manpower Centre, Catholic Family Services, Harold King Farm, Hope Harbour Home, St. Leonard's House, Sancta Maria House, Scott Mission, and the many other religious and community services whose efforts aid in the rehabilitation of the offender.



